HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,181—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8;
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	....	....
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	....	....
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	....	....
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7913

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tran-hip to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 2nd June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th May, or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LALPOORA," on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRSA," 3,000 tons, on or about 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 19th May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 19th May, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,00[illegible]	......	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	[illegible],580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	4th June 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st April, 1904.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BEER! BEER!! BEER!!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
4 BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
$3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A
NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT
and WORTHY addition to any HALL.

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose), Calamatta (Greek) Olives in Tins. All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Muscatel Raisins and Italian Oranges.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1904, for the supply of the above during the 9 months commencing from 1st July, 1904.

2. Tender Forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Waste Cotton required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above, and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or Order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th May, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ANDERJI alias UNDERJI alias INDERJI DEVCHAND, a Bachelor of Bombay DASA SHRIMALI VANIA, a Share Broker deceased.

AMARCHAND GANGADAS, the nephew of the abovenamed, deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Sixteenth Day of May in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 17th day of May, 1904.
Messrs. PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... ... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS............ „ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 600,000 Marks, say £30,000 sterling.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.
First drawing: June 16th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the

CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which M. 10,856,562 or about £542,828 sterl. SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

The entire number of Tickets issued is 111,000 of which 53,795, consequently nearly one half of all Tickets issued must draw a prize.

The highest prize in the most fortunate case will eventually be:

600,000 Marks or about £30,000 sterl.

Especially there are the following principal prizes:—

Premiums :	Prizes :
1 of 300,000 M abt. £ 15,000	1 of 40,000 M abt. £ 2,000
1 of 200,000 M „ 10,000	4 of 30,000 M „ 1,500
1 of 50,000 M „ 2,500	5 of 20,000 M „ 1,000
1 of 45,000 M „ 2,250	3 of 15,000 M „ 750
2 of 40,000 M „ 2,000	16 of 10,000 M „ 500
1 of 35,000 M „ 1,750	40 of 5,000 M „ 250
1 of 30,000 M „ 1,500	100 of 3,000 M „ 150
Prizes ;	165 of 2,000 M „ 100
1 of 100,000 M „ 5,000	619 of 1,000 M „ 50
1 of 80,000 M „ 4,000	812 of 400 M „ 20
1 of 60,000 M „ 3,000	75 of 300 M „ 15
1 of 50,000 M „ 2,500	

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 53,795 prizes and 8 premium prizes.

The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the regulations of the official prospectus.

These 53,795 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest possible prize 1st drawing amounts to M. 50,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 60,000, in 4th to M. 70,000, in 5th to M. 75,000 in 6th to M. 80,000 and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 600.000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

£ — 18sh.—d. for a full ticket
£ — 9 „ — „ for half a ticket
£ — 4 „ 6 „ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

☞ REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by Registered Letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.
Banker,
at HAMBURG, Germany.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

LONG'S MENTHOL EMBROCATION—An effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Sprains, &c., Per bottle, Re. 1. Bombay Agents.—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, for a Mill, must be a practical man. Apply with copies of Testimonials, stating experience and Terms. Native preferred. To Box "No. 930,M" Advt. Dept., of the "Bombay Gazette."

3 K. W. COMPOUND DYNAMO of High Class English make with 6 Arc Lamps of 2,000 C. P. each complete for Rs. 1,000. C. JOST and Coy Electrical Engineers and Contractors, Sirdars Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—1st, 2nd and 3rd FLOORS and GODOWNS all newly-made up for Offices or Residence. Apply on Premises, 14-22 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

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CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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CORN and WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless remedy for Corns, Warts, Bunions, etc. Cures where all similar preparations fail. Per Bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET NEAR GRANT ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Huridas Lukhmidas, the administrator of the estate of the deceased mortgagee Lukhmidas Liladhur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mistry Mahomed Noorji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of October 1901 the following landed property, viz:

All that piece of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 426 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Gilder Street without the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2708 and street No. 5 Gilder Street and bounded on the west by a private road, on the east by a vacant land of the lessor, on the north by the property of Narotomdass Kandass, and on the south by a vacant land of the lessor, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Falkland Road, opposite the Bapty Flour Mill, the furniture &c., of the Albert Victor Club, consisting of glassware, crockery, platedware, 1 and 4 light organd lamps, table and hanging lamps, set of dining table, sofas, easy and light chairs, almyrahs, cupboards cots, large carpets, large quantity of copper utensils, garden lamps with posts, garden pots, &c. The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, easy chairs, dressing and wash hand tables, almyrah, cupboards, large size camera, sewing machines on stands, Chubb's iron safe on stand, single door iron safes, clock work, fans, books, photographic dark room.

1 D B C F B L gun by A Hollis and Son.

1 Singer's hand sewing machine.

On account and at the risk of the concerned ex s. s. Massilia.—

E W 1264—263—64—2 cases each 20 gross boxes, each 1,000 assorted cyclets.

On account and at the risk of Hussanally Rujabally of Phul Gully, ex s. s. Hispania.—

S K R C 1433—14331—1 case velvet fents.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Essufally Abdulally and Co, Municipal Contractors Paul Gully.

1 bale containing 12 pump butts.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second hand double seated brougham.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 light pony cart.
1 roll 41 feet carriage rubber tyre (North British make).
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Queen's Road, opposite the Marine Lines Station, the handsome household furniture, glassware crockery platedware, books, D. B. fowling piece by W Cashmore, swords, daggers, sword sticks, Chinese fur coat, handsome pictures, single harness by Peat walnut wood single cot and marble top table-mahogany large wardrobe in 3 pieces &c the property of Lt Col J. M. Kanga I M D.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed sell by Public Auction at the Ormsby House, 2nd floor, Ormiston Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square pianoforte, iron safe lady's bicycle, wind-proof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of C. SCHULTZ, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CARGO SALVED, EX. S. S. AFGHANISTAN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. F. Shed Princes Dock, by order and on account and risk of the concerned the cargo Salved Ex, S. S. Afghanistan, which wrecked near Suakim and brought by S S. "Zaristan" and "Tabrestan" consisting of a large quantity of buckets hogshead of beer, cases of iron, tiles, hinges, stores, matches, varnish, perambulators, bedsteads, machinery carpets, boiler composition, logs of yellow pines, and oak barrells drums and kegs of stores, bales of cotton waste &c., &c.

Also four very valuable English-built carriages, consisting of victorias, cabriolets, and Landaw,

A deposit for 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be cleared the next day.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-good, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.

1 handsome strong second-hand, victoria, in very good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 handsome black waler gelding about 15-2, trained chargers, upto any weight, will make showy carriage, as owner going home.

1 handsome strong country-bred mare, 5 years, goes well in harness and saddle.

70 basra, English and country fowls.

TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture made to order by Robert and Wimbridge, rich glass and crockeryware by Treacher, best platedware by Elkington, Reed and Barton, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet toned mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in very good order, 1 Slate full-size Billiard table by Thurston, with ball cues etc, complete, handsome Caina and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich Persian carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of JOHN BEGG, Esq. Proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Club Road, Byculla, behind the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture made to order by Robert and Wimbridge, glass and crockeryware by Treacher, best plated ware by Elkington, Reed and Barton, drawing room sofas and chairs glass door almirahs drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and wash, hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome a sweet-toned iron frame cottage piano, nearly new Soundy & Co., handsome flower vases and table ornaments, English iron safe, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, baba perambulators, lady's bicycle, cows, and buffaloes, handsome strong rubber-tyred Rally cart with C spring, one Australian pony mare, sets of harness, &c. &c., the property of J. W. DRACUP, Esq. Magistrate.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 15, Marine Lines opposite the 23rd Bombay Rifles Officers Mess, the valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved F P household furniture by Dewjee Kanjee and others such as drawing room sofas and chairs, dining table, one sweet toned and mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co. hall cabinets, rich glass and crockery ware best plated ware, brass and iron single and double bedsteads marble top dressing and wash hand tables, glass door almyras and chest of drawers, rich pictures, Parian bronze and ivory table ornaments, Persian carpets, Singapore cane furniture, Hinks and Ditmares table and hanging lamps, one lot books, copper utensils etc. etc. the property of P. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1904.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
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BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)

Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)

Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100.00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00.000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 65,00.000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Karrachee, Steamer Point.
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden.
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Eliya.
Kandy. Tuticorin. Zanzibar. Mombasa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..........................Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,00,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa;

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904

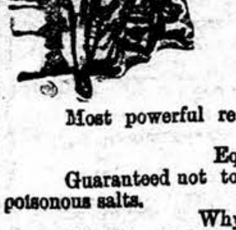
LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.



I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Ferdand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WATSONS HOTEL AND WATSONS ANNEXE.

REALLY GOOD ROOMS now available at both the above wellknown Residential HOTELS, at SPECIAL MONSOON RATES, up to the 15th September next.

Apply at once to the respective MANAGERS.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT. DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED A MECHANICAL ENGINEER

WANTED soon, a First-Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, for a Local Cotton Mill. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, where served, state age and salary expected, to Box "No. 896M.", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO CRICKETERS.

FOR SALE (SECOND HAND.)

THE FOLLOWING CRICKETERS' ANNUALS AND BOOKS ON CRICKET:—

	Rs.	a.
Cricket Form at a Glance, (By Home Gordon.......................................	2	0
The Cricket of Abel, Hirst and Shrewsbury (Athletic Library)	2	0
Bound volume of "Famous Cricketers" (18 numbers) Edited by C. W. Alcock, cost Rs. 18	8	0
Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annuals from 1879 to 1900 (all these are out of print and are selling from ten shillings to two pounds each)..	30	0
Wisden's Cricketer's Almanac for 1902, (out of print and selling for two pounds)	5	0

Apply to VERAX, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
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Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum............Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	55
Half-yearly .... „	25	Half-yearly .... „	30
Quarterly .... „	13	Quarterly .... „	15
Monthly .... „	5	Monthly .... „	6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
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First insertion Rs.5
Second do. ....„ 3-8
Third do. ....„ 3-8
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 8 per line
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum..............Rs.	15
Half-yearly .... „	6	Half-yearly .... „	7-8
Quarterly .... „	3	Quarterly .... „	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ....„ 6
Quarterly ....„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ....„ 6
Quarterly ....„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 18.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 3-8	= + 1-4
3 do. Rentes	£96 3-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7-8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 11-16	= + 1-8
2 months hence	25 9-16	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	55 3-4	=
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·10 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·40 1-2	= do
New York Demand	4·83 7-8	=
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine," Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-8 per cent	= + 1-8
7 days' market loans	1 1-4 per cent	= — 1-8

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000,

Rs. 11·70	were allotted to Calcutta	
Rs. 11·60	do	Bombay
Rs. 7·50	do	Madras
Rs. 30·80	At 1s. 4 1-32d.	

Minimum rate received 2½ per cent. Average rate 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 2·70	were allotted to Calcutta.	
Rs. 14·70	do	Bombay
Rs. 1·80	do	Madras
Rs. 19·20	At 1s. 4 1-16d.	

Minimum rate received 92 per cent. Average rate 16·08.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 50,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 1-8 A.-M. firm.

TALLOW.—
Finest Australian Beef 25.
Finest Australian Mutton, 26-3.
Tone of auction, dull.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 7·42 — 20. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-16 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·20	7·15	7·11
— 7	— 7	— 7
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
6·88	6·34	6·08
— 6	— 3	— 3
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
6·10	5·97	5·96
— 4	— 4	— 4

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000
Do. last year	9,100
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	Nil

In New York—	
Spot	13·40 — 25
Futures, month of July	13·21 — 19
Do. do. December	11·06 — 9
In New Orleans—	
Spot	13 1-4 — 1-4
Futures, month of Aug.	12·72 — 20
Do. do. Nov.	10 83 — 10
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 18th May, 1904 :—

Cotton	7,514 bales.
Wheat	47,823 cwts.
Linseed	40,381 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	20,718 "
Gingellyseed	2,361 "
Poppyseed	10,214 "
Groundnuts	128 "
Castorseed	9,833 "
Rice	2,509 "
Myrabollams	7,181 "
Cottonseed	6,943 "
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	2,125 "
Jeowar	5,669 "
Maize	13 "

BOMBAY, MAY 19.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 7-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		131 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	181
Japan	30	do	do	148

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone quiet

Cash	Rs. 97-15
1st Settlement 31st May	" 97-14
2nd do 30th June	" 97-10

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do 19th May.	4	do
Bank of Bengal	do 19th	do 4	do
Bank of Madras	do 17th	do 6	do

BOMBAY, MAY 19.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone easier			
Ready	5	4	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	13	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	3	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet			
Ready	5	5	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet			
Ready	20	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet

Soft red Ahmedabad	Rs. 28
Club, No. 1	Rs. 27-8
Hard Red	Rs. 24-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier
Estimated sales	bales 6,000
Imports	do 4,000

May-June.	June.-July.	July.-Aug.
7·15	7·10	7·06
—5	—5	—5
Aug-Sept	**Sept-Oct**	**Oct.-Nov.**
6·83	6·30	6·05
—5	—4	—3
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·97	5·94	5·93
—3	—3	—3

COTTON.—The market is easier to-day and Broach quotations have been reduced Rs. 5 and Dholleras Rs. 4 per candy. Other descriptions are Rs. 1 to 2 down. The Mills are still enquiring for cheap lots but exporters are doing little.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	244	230	223	May 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	255	243	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	255	243	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	254	248	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	246	238	"
Jalgaum do.	...	247	238	"
Khandwa do.	...	251	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	258	251		"
Oomra good staple (M-G)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	260	253	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	265	258	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	300	290	...	"
Surat (M.G.)	318	308	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.)	262	251	...	"
Do. (H.-G.)	259	248	236	"
Muttia (M. G.)	253	241	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	280	"
Western (M. G.)	...	...	271	"
Dhollera (M.-G.)	264	253	243	"
Do (H.-G.)	261	250	240	"
Compta (M G)	...	...	282	

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the Statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 8th May to 15th May. In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

Purchased silver	...
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	3
Native States coin	...
Total	3
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	...
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	...
BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	2
Government Bullion	...
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	5
Total	7

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	4
Dollars Coined and paid over	...
Closing Balance of Bullion	5

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	—
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 3-8
3 per cent Rentes	96 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	25 11-16

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

TATA—May 19, at Nauheim, Spa, Germany, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, aged 65.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HAMILTON—May 15, at Murree, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Hamilton, 25th Punjabis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WIGGINS—ELLIOTT—April 9, at Nairobi, British East Africa, by the Lord Bishop of Mombasa, assisted by Rev P Bennett, Dr Clare A Wiggins, son of William Wiggins, Esq. of Watcombe Manor, Oxon, to Ethel B, daughter of C F Elliott, Esq, Conservator of Forests.

DEATHS.

BOIS—May 8, at Chamong, Upper Norwood, London Arthur Bois, formerly senior partner of Messrs Cook and Co, Calcutta, aged 61.

LOHR—April 29, at Calcutta, the Rev Julius John Lohr, younger and only surviving son of the Rev Theodore Oscar Lohr, of Bisrampur, C P, aged 45 years.

ST. MARTIN—May 16, at Madras, the beloved wife of Mr R H St Martin, aged 50 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m., High water 2·1m., 2-53a. Low water, 7-51m., 9-1a.

Treacher and Co., annual meeting, Fort premises 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles and Mauritius per extra s.s. Afgan will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-morrow.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Tritton and officers, the band of the 104th Rifles, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Sergt. F. Cheshire, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March	Where Glory Leads	Bedgood
Overture	La Reine d'un Jour	Adam
Fantasia	Gipsy Life	Lethière
Valse	Wiener Burger	Ziehrer
Selection	The Orchid	Monckton
American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton

FATAL QUARRY ACCIDENT.—At the J. J. Hospital yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Ganoo Rajoo, a quarry-man, aged fifty years. The deceased was working at a quarry in Old Sewree Road. On Tuesday soon after the chargers were laid the blasters including the deceased, ran away. The deceased, however, fell over a slope and sustained severe injuries to his head and right arm. He was removed to the hospital, where he died. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the resolution passed at the last general meeting of the Santa Cruz Residents' Association, the members of the Committee have after strenuous efforts, secured promises of subscriptions to the extent of about Rs. 7,000. A general meeting of the above Association will be held on Sunday next, (22nd instant) at 4-30 p. m. at the residence of Mr. Hussunally Abdulally at Santa Cruz, to consider what further steps should be taken in the matter, when all those interested are cordially invited to attend.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The intense heat experienced and the flashes of lightning occurring during the past few days indicate that the monsoon will set in early, says our Bhownagar correspondent. Great rejoicings are being held in Bhownagar in honour of the marriage of Mr Anantrai Purbhashanker Patni at Nilambag. On Tuesday from 8 to 10. p. m. acrobatic and equestrian feats were performed and refreshments served. On Wednesday a garden party was to be given, while on Thursday there was to be a repetition of acrobatic and equestrian feats from 8 to 10 p.m.—On Tuesday a special train conveying the bride and bridegroom and others arrived at 10 a. m. from Nawagar when the state officials and the leading merchants were present. An imposing procession was formed of elephants, armed police couriers chariots and a string of carriages. The State band was also in attendance. Many people had turned out to see the procession.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Abdul Gunnee Mollabux, a Mahomedan, was charged by Superintendent Flanagan with the theft of thirty-two pieces of coloured silk cloth of the value of Rs. 1,000, the property of one Mahomed Abdul Satar, his master. The evidence showed that complainant lived in Mahim Bazar Road and had taken the accused into his employment only a week ago. On Monday afternoon while he was away from home he received certain information, in consequence of which he went to his house. He missed the cloth as well as the accused. He reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused in the shop of a tailor in Kamatipoora 3rd Lane with a portion of the stolen property. Three pieces of cloth were recovered from a milkman in Kamatipoora to whom the accused had sold it for Rs. 3-3-0. The accused pleaded to guilty to the charge and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE

HIGH COURT ACCEPTS JURY'S VERDICT.

AT a vacation sitting of the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston heard a reference from Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in the case of Imperator against Dayamanaik bin Annappa Naik. The accused was charged before Mr. Walker and a jury with murder by killing Yella Balappa by striking him with a sharp cutting instrument, at Chikopp, on the 23rd December last. The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty; but Mr. Walker disagreed with the jury to such an extent that he considered it necessary to refer the case to the High Court. Mr. R. V. Desai appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Walker, in his charge to the jury, said there was no doubt Yella was murdered; it was also quite certain that the accused, according to his own statement, was an eye-witness. He had two slight scratches, but in Mr. Walker's opinion, there could not have been much of a fight. The deceased's field was one and a half mile from the chavdi, but the accused complained to nobody on the way back. Yet there was evidence that accused was seen there. At the chavdi, he complained of an assault, but would give no names. Why? If Basappa, the alleged murderer according to the accused, was sitting there, accused must have been nonplussed. It was indisputable that three names were given by the accused that very day in the original report to the Chief Constable. There was evidence to show that the original complaint of the accused was false, in as much as Basappa had been sitting in the chavdi all the morning. The evidence for the prosecution was that accused was with the deceased about the time of the murder, and arrived soon afterwards at the chavdi with his clothes blood-stained, two slight scratches on his person, and a story that he and the deceased had been attacked by some persons, whose names he would not give, but afterwards said were Basappa and two others. Basappa was a person with whom the accused had been litigating about a field, and had lost his case. There was evidence to show that, at the time this complaint was made, Basappa was actually in the chavdi, and had been there for two or three hours. Mr. Walker charged the jury that when accused went to a field alone with the deceased, and came back alone with his clothes blood-stained, some explanation was indispensably necessary; that if Basappa was sitting in the chavdi the accused's statement was wholly false; that in any case, it was most improbable he should have walked one and a half miles without finding help on the way, or that he should have kept back the names at the chavdi if the explanation was true; and that on his own showing, he was certainly present at the murder. For these and other reasons, Mr. Walker submitted the case for the orders of the High Court.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, differed with the Sessions Judge in the view he had taken of the evidence, and without calling upon Mr. Desai for a reply for the accused, accepted the unanimous verdict of not guilty of the jury and acquitted the accused and directed his discharge.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of 'Albion' are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FINAL ROUND.

ROYAL SCOTS vs, MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

AN interesting and exciting game was witnessed last evening in the Final Round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament between the Royal Scots and the Middlesex Regiment. In the previous rounds of the competition, both teams had gained their successes by sterling play. The play of the Scots is characterised by a stubborn defence rather than by brilliance in their forward line, although their forwards are always ready and able to make the best of the opportunities which may come their way. The Middlesex are conspicuous for the extremely rapid front line which they possess, and it is this and their general combination which has won them so many victories. There was a large attendance on the Cooperage when the game started, and keen interest was taken in the game, which started promptly to time.

In the opening stages of the game neither side could claim any distinct advantage, The backs on both sides defended extremely well, and the ball was in midfield for the first five minutes, Sticks against the Middlesex drove them back momentarily, but a similar breach of rules on the part of one of the Scots' halves again brought the ball to the other end. Exceptionally good back play was witnessed on both sides, and the forwards were thus effectually kept in check. Time after time the forward line of the Middlesex were pulled up when well on the run. From a throw in on their left, the Middlesex got into their opponents' "25", but the Scots' right back again found little difficulty in robbing his man and clearing. A pass from half back gave the Middlesex outside right the ball, and he centred well, but the inside right who took the shot hit the outside of the net. However, the Middlesex had now penned up their men, and for some minutes gave the Scots' warm work defending their goals, The Scots' outside left ran down, at length, and transferred play, but the effort was not long sustained, for the Middlsex forwards soon had their opponents on the run again and gave them all they could do to keep their goal intact. Both of the Scots' backs were exceedingly safe and never made a mistake. Characteristic dashes by the whole of the Middlesex front line were repeatedly brought to nothing by the tricky work and excellent driving of the Scots' left back. When a chance for a shot did occur, the Middlesex left inside put the ball high over the goal. The ball was picked up spendidly a moment later from a long centre and sent in at a stinging pace. But it was saved in remarkably clever fashion by the goal keeper, who shortly afterwards stopped another good shot and cleared in fine style. The Middlesex pressed hotly until sticks gave the Scots breathing space. A similar foul against the Southerners' left back low down might have proved costly, but their defence was equal to the occasion, and again the Scots had to face a determined rush. All through the half, however, the defence on both sides was much more than a match for the attack, and half time arrived with the score sheet blank.

The game had only been in progress about a minute after the resumption when the Middlesex left wing got down and their inside left put in a shot which was saved with characteristic brilliance by the Scots' goal keeper. However, the forwards were all well up and the ball was rattled in again before the custodian had time to recover himself. Nettled at this misfortune, the Scots' front line pulled themselves together and combining very cleverly got within the Southerners' circle. The effect was, however, frustrated by excellent back play, and the ball went across to the Middlesex right wing. Their outside right ran down on his own and sent in a splendid oblique shot from the edge of the circle which gave the Scots' goal keeper absolutey no chance. Shortly afterwards, a shot came from the Middlesex right wing, but it was saved, and a foul for carrying against the Southerners drove them back for a while. "Sticks" against the Middlesex spoiled another effort a minute later, but they continued to maintain the upper hand. When the Scots did break away, they were pulled up for offside. They had bad luck in not scoring from a good centre low down the field, the ball going over, but they were by no means finished and continued to play with great pluck. They made things extremely warm for the Middlesex, and one of the most exciting melees took place in the vicinity of the Southerners' goal. The ball hovered backwards and forwards in front of the goal for several minutes; but at length amid great excitement it was got away. Midfield play succeeded and neither side could claim any advantage up to time, when the Middlesex claimed the match, the score sheet reading

Middlesex	2 goals
Royal Scots	Nil

THE DESTRUCTION OF DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe in your issue of to-day a notice inserted by the Commissioner of Police to the effect that all dogs found straying on the roads or beyond the enclosures of the houses of owners will be destroyed. This notice appears year after year and the only result appears to be to afford all the mangy mongrels in Bombay the free run of the Island, while valuable dogs somehow pick up the poisoned meat etc., used by the Police and which these outcastes seem to avoid. Within the last four or five years, I have lost in this way many valuable Terriers, and I cannot but be pardoned if I regard the Commissioner's annual notification as more or less of a farce when it practically guarantees immunity to wretched pariahs that make one sick to look at. Travelling this morning by tram from Colaba to the Fort, I noticed three ownerless dogs, each more or less mangy, wandering about the public roads, and I would lay a hundred to one that they will be there to-morrow and possibly for days, although in the interval they will have come constantly under the observation of the police.—Yours, etc.

Bombay May 19. R. H. F.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following are the Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1904-1905 :—

Presidency.	Budget. Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In May, 1904— Bengal	50,00,000	68,88,475	18,88,475	......
In April, 1904— Bombay	9,00,000	2,43,500	......	6,56,500
Total	59,00,000	71,31,975	18,88,475	6,56,500

Two sale of Bengal opium and 1 month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay :—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of May, 1904— Bengal	1,50,00,000	1,38,49,170	38,49,170	......
To end of April, 1904— Bombay	9,00,000	2,43,500	......	6,56,500
Total	1,0?,00,000	1,40,92,670	38,49,170	6,56,500

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE SQUABBLE AT BANDORA.

THE CASE DISMISSED.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. G. R. Dabholker, Resident First Class Magistrate of Bandora, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Vicaji Sorab and his younger brother were charged at the instance of Mr. G. K. Durnford, of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, with doing a rash act and thereby endangering human life.

In reiterating the grounds of complaint, the Magistrate said: The point for determination in this case is: Did the accused do any act so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others? I find in the negative on this point.

The reasons which lead me to this conclusion are the following :—Culpable rashness is acting with the consciousness that mischievous and illegal consequences may follow, but with the hope that they may not, and often with the belief that the actor has taken sufficient precautions to prevent their happening. The imputability arises from acting despite the consciousness. Similarly, negligence is something more than carelessness. It involves some act or omission which is a breach the duty which the person charged owes to somebody who may suffer an injury in consequence, and culpable negligence is acting without the consciousness that the illegal or mischievous effect will follow, but in circumstances which show that the actor has not exercised the caution incumbent upon him, the imputability arising from the neglect of the civil duty of circumspection.

In the light of this aspect of the law on the point the whole question resolves itself into whether or no the accused rode so rashly or negligently as to endanger the lives or the personal safety of Messrs. Durnford and Pechey or their syce, or of the other occupants of the carriages following Mr. Durnford's. Even assuming for the sake of argument, that Mrs. Vicaji the only witness produced by the defence being the wife of the accused Vicaji is not as Mr. Binning says an independent and a disinterested witness for the defence and even discarding her evidence as immaterial for a judgment, I still find indications in the testimony given by the four European gentlemen and their syce which prove beyond doubt that the act of the accused in riding their cycles as well as holding the horse of the complainant by the bridle was not culpably rash or culpably negligent. The circumstances brought to light warrant the course the accused were obliged to adopt. Had it not been for the insulting language used by Mr. Pechey on that occasion there would have been no existence for even the very material for this case. There would have been no necessity for a notice from the accused Vicaji to Mr. Pechey and for a reply from the latter to the former, The Magistrate proceeded to review the evidence in detail and acquitted the accused under Section 245 C. P. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 19.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Mathuradas Durgaram Chitnis to the Political Agent Rewa Kantha acted as Depy Asst Political Agent Rewa Kantha from the 16th April to the 4th may.

In modification of this Dept Notification No 1926 dated 3rd May 1904 Capt J R B G Carter acting Asst Political Agent first grade is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year with effect from the 28th May.

Lieut A H E Mosse Asst Political Agent Fourth Grade is granted privilege leave for three months combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from the 21st May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H W Berthon to act as Political Agent Savantwadi during the absence of Lieut Col G B O'Donnell B A Oxon on leave or pending further orders,

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A K Cama B A L L B Cantab Barrister at Law I C S to act as Political Agent Jath State and Daphlapur Estate during the absence on privilege leave of Mr K R Bomanji or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The powers of a Magte of the second class conferred by Govt Notification No 2984 dated the 26th April on Azam Vasudeo Lakshman Lohokare Head Karkun taluka Pandharpur in the dist of Sholapur being no longer required are under section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 withdrawn.

The undermentioned officers are appointed under sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be Magtes of the second class in the dist of Sholapur :—Azam Trimbak Chintaman Ghaisas Extra Head Karkun taluka Sholapur Azam Rangnath Ramchandra Rege Extra Head Karkun taluka Paudharpur.

Mr L C Crump I C S Acting Judge and Sessions Judge Ratnagiri is granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 18th May.

Mr S G Bhadbhade acting Mamlatdar taluka Malegaon in the dist of Nasik is appointed under sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the second class in that dist,

The Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature Bombay of Mr N W Kemp Barrister at Law to be Asst Commissioner for taking Accounts and Assistant Taxing Officer vice Mr E Wilkin.

Privilege leave for one month and nineteen days is granted to Mr Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavati City Magte Ahmedabad.

Mr Bulakhi Bapuji Trivedi Mamlatdar taluka Parantej is appointed to act as City Magte Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavati or pending further orders.

Mr N C McLeod B A Oxon Barrister at Law Official Assignee Insolvent Debtors Court Bombay to act as Administrator Genl and Official Trustee Bombay in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure pending further orders vice Mr L W G Rivett Carnac Barrister at Law deceased,

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions vice Mr Nunaji Vithal Atre appointed first Class third grade Subordinate Judge :—Mr Vinayak Krishna Sovani to be second class first grade Subordinate Judge Mr Namdev Vithal Samant to be second class second grade Subordinate Judge and Mr Vinayak Vaman Pataskar to be second class third grade Subordinate Judg

The Governor in Council is pleased to apoint Mr. A. C Wild, I. C. S. to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. Ganesh Govind Phadke, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Parner, in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed, under sec. 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that dist.

Mr. Hari Vinayak Sathe, Dist. Depty Collr. in the dist. of Ahmednagar, is appinted under sec. 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to a Magte of the second class in that dist.

Mr. Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye, first class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the dists. of Poona Satara and Sholapur is granted privilege leave for one month and three days from the 11th June or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Gover. in Council is pleased to cancel Govt; Notification No, 1672 dated the 30th March appointing Mr, Dhanjisha Dosabhoy Cooper B. A. LL. B. to be Additional second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge Poona,

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments —Mr M P Khareghat I C S Judge and Sessions Judge Dharwar to be Judge and Sessions Judge Ratnagiri relieving Mr A C Wild I C S and Mr L C Crump I C S on return to duty to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Dharwar pending further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt G C Burn 73rd Infy to act as Cantonment Magte Belgaum from the date he takes over charge of that appointment from Capt G D Bruce until further orders,

Capt Burn is further appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1198 to be a Magte of the first class in the Belgaum Dist and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Belgaum.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	2	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	1	16
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	8	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	4	5	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	16
Total	29	20	92
Total plague deaths to date	275,655	227,407	
Same date last year	39	38	121

As we stated a few days ago the Nawab of Dir has made a good recovery from his paralytic seizure and is once more governing his State in his old autocratic fashion. It is most unfortunate that his representatives in outlying tracts, taking their cue from their master, are harassing the people by their exactions. The consequence is that the serious discontent among most of the clans, to which we have several times referred in the last few months, is steadily growing In the Swat "ilakas" this is more particularly the case, and if the oppression continues the tribesmen may combine against the Nawab. He has more than once sought the advice of the British authorities regarding the course he should adopt, but he does not seem to profit by it. A little more justice and less squeezing of the people, who are by no means prosperous, is all that is required to put matters right, says the "Pioneer,"

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 19.

Thursday.—The barometer has risen at Tenasserim but has fallen all over India and Burma. A shallow depression has reappeared over the Punjab and a second over the Assam Valley while pressure remains highest over the west of the peninsula. Winds vary considerably from normal directions. They are more northerly than usual on the west coast north-westerly at Bassein and Diamond Island and irregular over northern India. The mean temperature has fallen over Burma and north-east India, but has risen elsewhere, the mean temperature is low for the time of year except in parts of north-east India and the lower Indus Valley. The highest maximum reported is 114 at Hyderabad (Sind). General rain has fallen in Burma but only scattered showers are reported elsewhere. The principal amounts are 2·48 inches at Darjeeling 2·11 inches Tavoy, 1·19 inches Moulmein, 1·09 inches. Tounghoo and 118 inches, at Negapatam. A fresh shallow depression has appeared over the Punjab showing that conditions are not yet settled in that area but it is unlikely that the depression will have any effect on the weather during the next 24 hours so that fine weather will prevail in the north-west. Increased showers are probable over Assam over the East Himalays and in Burma the weather will remain rainy. The temperature will probably rise steadily over India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 19TH MAY.

STATIONS,	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire	29·677	SE	14	87·1	73·0	55	......	4·80	— 7·28
Jask	29·720	ESE	7	90·3	76·7	87	......	4·05	— 0·24
Muscat	29·730	Calm	3	87·8	84·5	83	......	1·60	— 2·41
Aden	29·728	SW	3	94·3	84·3	70	......	0·94	— 1·58
Lahore	29·585	W	3	97·9	83·2	40	......	7·57	+ 3·33
Sirsa	29·626	SSW	G	93·3	71·6	42	......	1·64	— 0·76
Delhi	29·620	W	3	95·2	76·8	34	......	2·42	— 1·26
Agra	29·717	SW	4	95·5	77·4	34	......	1·06	— 0·85
Cawnpore	29·620	Calm	4	98·4	73·8	38	......	0·87	— 1·26
Allahabad	29·622	W	4	101·1	73·1	39	......	0·63	— 1·61
Jhansi	29·650	SW	6	100·3	79·2	48	......	2·94	+ 1·03
Jacobabad	29·580	E	5	113·7	81·7	27	......	3·36	+ 2·11
Karachi	29·687	W	16	93·4	79·7	70	......	4·62	+ 3·01
Jeypore	29·688	Calm	3	99·2	73·1	37	......	1·74	— 0·02
Ajmere	29·679	W	4	97·9	75·5	55	......	1·95	+ 0·26
Deesa	29·695	SW	13	108·6	82·1	58	......	0·38	— 0·24
Ahmedabad	29·722	NW	2	108·3	79·6	69	......	1·05	+ 0·36
Bhuj	29·694	W	20	101·8	74·9	69	......	1·86	+ 0·28
Jamnagar	29·718	WSW	22	99·6	76·2	72	......	2·04	+ 0·89
Dwarka	29·737	WSW	19	88·4	79·8	85	......	0·70	......
Rajkot	29·737	W	8	105·9	74·7	71	......	1·85	— 1·28
Bhavnagar Para.	29·746	NW	8	107·2	76·0	64	......	1·09	+ 0·27
Veraval	29·757	WNW	11	87·1	74·3	86	......	0·28	+ 0·43
Neemuch	29·675	WSW	8	103·0	[illegible]	63	......	1·70	+ 0·60
Indore	29·703	W	6	101·6	76·6	57	......	1·37	— 0·26
Saugor	29·672	SSE	9	99·9	78·1	23	......	2·95	+ 0·35
Jubbulpore	29·653	SSW	5	101·0	72·1	32	......	2·21	— 0·68
Hoshangabad	29·698	SW	2	105·6	79·2	34	......	3·89	+ 1·95
Khandwa	29·696	NW	10	105·2	84·1	35	......	2·10	+ 0·82
Raipur	29·633	NNE	11	105·8	80·4	22	......	1·02	— 1·86
Nagpor	29·663	Calm	4	107·2	77·6	22	......	1·80	— 1·46
Amraoti	......	......					......	......	......
Akola	29·688	NW	7	107·2	81·0	31	......	0·86	— 1·58
Surat	29·754	Calm	6	96·2	76·5	62	......	0·81	+ 0·43
Malegaon	29·693	WNW	10	105·3	74·5	29	......	0·88	— 0·36
Bombay	29·760	N	10	91·9	79·8	80	......	0·07	— 0·69
Poona	29·746	W	13	101·0	68·9	44	......	0·51	— 1·93
Ahmednagar.	29·723	NNW	8	101·9	71·4	57	......	0·18	— 1·80
Aurangabad.	29·689	NW	14	102·5	79·2	23	......	0·44	......
Sholapur	29·708	N	7	104·2	76·0	25	......	1·33	— 4·45
Ratnagiri	29·771	N	16	91·3	78·9	71	......	0·26	— 0·54
Bijapur	29·695	NNW	9	101·9	76·3	39	......	3·93	+ 1·09
Belgaum	29·763	WSW	9	99·3	67·8	81	......	5·71	+ 0·55
Mormugoa	29·781	NW	13	88·5	80·9	76	......	3·93	+ 1·19
Karwar	29·789	N	7	91·3	80·5	74	......	1·73	— 1·49
Mangalore	29·824	Calm	3	89·9	76·9	78	0·08	6·31	— 0·57
Calicut	29·779	WSW	7	88·2	74·7	99	0·13	17·43	+ 2·89
Cochin	29·785	E	[illegible]	81·7	75·6	83	......	25·91	+ 4·36
Bangalore	29·793	WSW	7	85·3	69·8	86	......	15·17	+ 7·26
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·677	W	3	101·9	79·2	55	0·11	4·21	+ 0·63
Masulipatam.	29·665	SSW	5	104·2	79·6	80	......	13·94	+ 5·39
Bellary	29·705	Calm	4	95·0	77·3	69	......	14·47	+ 10·46
Cuddapa	29·681	SW	G	100·2	77·9	54	......	21·39	+ 14·52
Madras	29·682	S	7	101·0	84·5	66	......	33·39	+ 16·53
Coimbatore	29·749	SW	2	99·9	78·6	78	......	13·15	+ 4·49
Trichinopoly.	29·722	SW	7	100·6	77·8	66	......	16·56	+ 3·56
Nagapatam	29·698	W	7	100·6	77·5	75	1·18	38·52	+ 5·82
Colombo	29·758	WSW	7	88·0	80·5	85	......	25·07	— 28·98

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly almost everywhere, particularly in the extreme north. The barometer is slightly below normal in Ceylon and Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most places and the force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar and at Aurangabad and Ratnagiri.

Temperature still remains considerably below normal in the extreme north. The maximum varied from 114° at Jacobabad to 87° at Veraval and the minimum from 84° at Madras to 68° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Over an inch of rain fell at Negapatam (1-18) and light showers at Hyderabad, Calicut and Mangalore.

Weather to the south of latitude 20° is slightly unsettled and will remain more or less cloudy.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th May, 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·771
Temperature of the air ......degrees	85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·707
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	91·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·2
General Directions of wind.	W, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	242
Fall of Rain	·000
Total fall during month	·00
" " year	0·07
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 19th	0·000

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

PLAGUE AT ADEN.

A Notification by the Government of Bombay states that his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Regulations against plague framed under the Venice Sanitary Convention should be imposed on vessels leaving Aden, but not on those using Aden as a port of call, except in so far as persons joining a vessel at Aden are concerned.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE,

Bombay, May 20th.

1 The Squadron will parade preparatory to a ride out next Monday evening the 23rd instant at the Queen's Statue at 7-15 p.m.

Dress: Drill Order with Arms and FIELD SERVICE.

2 Members who have not yet drawn their Saddlery, Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so at once.

3 Members who have joined since the 1st April will wear Mufti.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

THE destruction of the docks and wharves at Dalny, says the "Times of Ceylon," probably caused the loss of a large quantity of Ceylon tea sent there on the outbreak of the war, and left there ever since. Little definite information, however has come to hand regarding any of the tea which left Colombo just prior to the war. That it ever reached Russia is more than problematical.

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Rukmavati, 70 tons, Captain J Maddon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 18th in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Taroba, 2657 tons, Captain T P Nailer, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 1888 tons, Captain T Reiter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 13th April, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Patiala, 1929 tons, Captain F Chappell, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and Mr R J Safoie as a passenger.

THE steamer Djibouti, 2720 tons, Captain Ceccaldi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 9th May with a cargo of sugar and Mr and Mrs Dubosey and 11 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Stewart, 2285 tons, Captain W J Lennox, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 12th April via Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr A de Souza as a passenger.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1781 tons, Captain T Perns, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers —Captain W A S Walker, Mr E C Foot, Mr A F D Souza, four natives and 150 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Pomone	Comdr Jones	Royal Indian
H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Royal Navy
R I M S Canning	Wilson	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt-Comdr G Gardner	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Rowsell	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat No. 100	—	—
Do No 102	—	—
Do No 103	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 19.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Jelunga	2361	Windebank			M M & Co
Huzara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Kilbrennan	2332	Wilson			W & A G & Co
Oriental	3085	Spicer			P & O Co
Nordpol	2428	Stoltz			K Nixon & Co
Woodbridge	2331	Evans			Bombay Co
Baidari	1562	Hill			Bo & P S N Co
Phoenecia	2018	Kent			A Montochoffe
Bengal	2380	Phillips			P & O Co
Santhia	3352	Phillips			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Ranee	3634	Carran			T Morrison & Co
Lalpcora	2124	Kedslie			M M & Co
Venetia	2333	Reid			W & A G & Co
Pundit	3833	Crebbin			T Morrison & Co
Uganda	3498	Livingstone			M M & Co
Alavia	2973	Peel			E Tajbhoy
Hoseinee	993	D'Lorne			B & P S N Co
Balmoral	2550	Cole			K Nixon & Co
Alboin	650				F F Campbell & Co
Assaye		E R Dowell			Transport
Dumra	672	Gun, Cunningham	Karachi	21-5	M M
Strathmore	2295	King			W & A Graham & Co
Merton Hall	2883	Pronse	Karachi	25-5	W & A G & Co
Patiala	1990	Sharpe			M M & Co
Taroba	2656	Nailer			M M & Co
Nadir	1041	McLennan			T M & Co
Akbar	1440	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Clan Stuart	2865	Lennox			F M & Co
Djibouti	2720	Ceccaldi		......	
Powderham	1949	Symms			H S Hussain

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Macleod	3043	Cowie	L'pool	21-5	F Muir & Co
C	Alnwick	1957	Samphier			F Muir & Co
F	Cawder Castle	4050	Samuel	Hamburg	21-5	Ralli Bros
G	Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	24-5	H S Sidick
H	G of Trinidad	1604	Hughes	R S Ports	23-5	B & P S N
K	Vermont	2723	Haynes	Antwerp	30-5	F Muir&Co
L	Puri	287	Ahmed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
M	Rander Rounlon	1330	Carr	Rangoon	2 -5	HJM Ajam
N	Bombay	2049	Vicary	Genoa	21-5	J M & Co
O	Afghan	1439	Dexter	Mauritius	21-5	H C Joosub
P	Canada Cape	2791	Symms	Dunkirk	27-5	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Asia	2336	Shanklin	L'pool	22-5	W & A G & Co
2	Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pcol	31-5	W & A G & Co
3	Labuan	2294	Gardner	Trieste	24-5	A L S N Co
4	Nankin	2557	Kenrick	Kobe	28-5	P & O Co
5	Oriental	3085	Spicer	Aden	21-5	P and O Co
7	Clan Macdonald	3112	Harrison	Genoa	23-5	F M & Co
8	Trieste	3203	Mecozzi	Trieste	21-5	A L S N Co
10	Springwell	1943	Chisholm	Antwerp	31-5	M M & Co
12	Persia	1199	Wheler	London	28-5	P & O Co
14	MaryJose	599	Brinck	Melbourne	31-5	O & Okell
15	Afghan Prince	3183	Campbell	A'dam	28-5	W & A G

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Bahaduri	829	Fukura	Karachi	21-5	Shpd & Co
Icnani	553	Mohamed	Bhownagar	19-5	Shpd & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Wyneric	3361	Niven			T M & Co

Alongside N.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Union La Dique (brq)	222	Rault	Seychelles	21-5	G M Ajam

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Rukmavati s	Madden	Glasgow, April 18
	Djibouti s	Cecaldi	Mauritius, May 9
	Clan Stewart s	Lennon	Glasgow, April 12
	Braunfels s	Reiter	Hamburg, April 13

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Bursfield s	Mackenzie	Calcutta
	Kapurthala s	Watson	Persian Gulf, &c
	Nuddea s	Scott	Zanzibar, &c
	Sultan s	Perns	Zanzibar, &c
	Nera s	Chevallier	Marseilles
	Putiala s	Chappell	Rangoon, &c

The steamer Taroba, Capt Nailer, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Alnwick, entered for loading yesterday for Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

May 16—Steamers Clan Alpine, Ethiopia Arroyo, Lord Kelvie, Mohammadi, Mortlake and Pangala,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	From
April. 25	Nadir	Calcutta
May. 14	Clan Chattan	Liverpool
16	Clan Cumming	Cocanada
17	Bhundara	Bombay
17	Goorkha	London

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line Co's steamer City of Madrid, left Suez, for Bombay on the morning of the 18th instant,

ADEN, MAY 19.

The P and O Co's steamer Moldavia, with the homeward Mails of the 14th instant, arrived here at 9 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

SUEZ, MAY 19.

The P and O Co's steamer Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 13th instant, left here at 3 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Trieste, left Karachi, for Bombay on the morning of the 14th instant, and may be expected here on Saturday afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—20000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co ; 20 bales wool The Bombay Co.

Clan Macleod s—41 bales wool The Bombay Co ; 2000 cwt cottonseed W Becher ; 200 cwt bonemeal R Kaderbhoy 200 cwt gum H Virdhore ; 13500 cwt wheat Ralli Bros ; 4000 cwt cottonseed W and A Graham and Co ; 4500 cwt myrabolams Ebjee Oomersey ; 503 cwt cottonseed W Becher.

Asia s—30 bales wool M Ratansee ; 78 bales wool and 73 bales goat hair W and A Graham and Co ; 12 bales wool J Kara ; 162 cwt myrabollams W Becher ; 500 bales cotton Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1900 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros ; 200 cwt olibanum A Chagla and Co ; 711 cwt myrabollams W Becher ; 131 cwt fishmaws K Dhunjee and Co ; 238 cwt myrabollams W Becher ; 201 cwt nigerseed 501 cwt kurdseed and 250 cwt fenugreek A Blaschek and Co.

Oriental s—9 1-4 cwt ivory Fazul Mahomed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Canada Cape s—550 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 7530 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Afghan Prince s—4000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Nermont s—100 bales cottonfly W M Bell and Co ; 400 bales cottonfly and waste C Rurjee and Co.

Wyneric s—110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 4,000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwt poppyseed 204 cwt mustard seed and 200 cwt massoor A Blaschek and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bombay s—100 bales cotton Madraswalla and Sons and Co ; 8000 cwt castorseed 602 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—352 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwt linseed Ernst Lam and Co,

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 1 bale cotton Ralli Bros ; 45 bales cotton Gill and Co.

Labuan s—521 cwt myrabollams W Becher.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 2,000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros,

Labuan s—48.0 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Asia s—100 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co

Circassia s—100 bales cotton G Tejkal and Co

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Trieste s—2 pots rosa oil A Abdoolrahim

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin s—800 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 60 bales twist N J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Nankin s—300 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY will GIVE an ETON DINNER at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on SATURDAY, the 4th June, 1904.

Etonians who are likely to be present at Simla on that date are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

H. C. VANE, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

Viceregal Lodge, Simla, the 10th May, 1904.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication an our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1904.

PRISONERS ON PRISONS.

WE know the views of jailors on jail-birds just as we know those of the man who drives the ass between the shafts. The views of jail-birds on jailors and the ass on its driver would be equally interesting—perhaps more so, as well as more just. The Indian jail reports teach us very little—less now than they did before the application of the viceregal razor. All those responsible for our jails seem to aim at is to make them as nearly as possible self-supporting, and if magistrates were responsible for their management, we might almost expect to see them packing off skilled labourers to durance vile in order that the houses of correction might, the more successfully, compete against local trade. We believe that some effort is made in the direction of the moral improvement of Indian prisoners, but except among the actual criminal tribes, we doubt if very much good is done. In England a more determined effort is made, but as a criminologist, writing in the new number of "Macmillan," remarks, the study of crime, its causes and its cure is the hobby of a few though it should be, and is the business of many outside the ranks of those officially engaged in the detection and punishment of criminals. In the study of crime and its cure, it is as well to go to the criminals as to those who have charge of them. From Indian prisoners it will be difficult to glean any tangible suggestions as to how they can be most profitably dealt with. But from the voluminous publications on English prisons, it might be possible to gather much useful information which might be applied to this country. The writer, we refer to, objects to the vanity and self-consciousness of the criminal type which are well illustrated in prison literature. And he discounts the value of that literature by urging the want of self-respect, bordering on vain-gloriousness which leads the authors to seek gratification at the cost of reminding relatives and friends of his moral downfall. The line taken by one of these, who palliates his crime at the expense of the man whom he defrauded, of the judge who sentenced him and of the Press which approved his sentence, is perhaps typical of the whole. But even then it is possible to abstract from these works data which may be turned to good account.

The abnormal atmosphere of convict life, as of monastic, we are informed, tends to produce a form of hysteria which, in the case of the monk, induces a state of spiritual exaltation, and in the case of the prisoner, who lacks the monkish ideals shows itself in an exaggeration of his temperamental defects. Yet it is satisfactory to learn that one need not be a criminal to sympathise with the prisoner who naturally is not prejudiced in favour of the authority holding him in check, and that it is this sympathy which in weaker members of the community is liable to be perverted by the class of literature for which ex-convicts are responsible, into that dangerous channel of humanitarianism which is cruel in its kindness. Our criminologist tells us that in reading these books he is struck by the way in which trivial incidents are exaggerated, the generalisations deduced from isolated facts and the narrowness and distorted perspective of the outlook, though he admits that the surroundings considered and the fact they are cut off from communication with the world at large, these apparent peculiarities are not unnatural. He shows us that the ethical and social standards in jail are set rather low down. The proverb which implies the existence of honour among thieves, would seem to receive its quietus in prison, and we are told that it is as well for the authorities that this should be so; for a combination of any importance among prisoners is always betrayed before the climax arrives. Some of those men are incapable of living even with their fellow-sinners without scheming for their own aggrandisement at a comrade's expense. The critical criminologist inclines to the opinion, as we do, that the only real interest of books written by ex-convicts lies in the sidelights which they throw on the psychology of criminals and indirectly on the effect which imprisonment has on the character and temperament of those who have been through it. He will not have it that the books provide, directly or indirectly, any suggestions as to the improvement of the system. Directly, no; but indirectly they are full of them.

It is evident from the writings of ex-convicts that prisons are more punitive than reformative. One of the writers, a man who spent twenty-five years in confinement, declares that so long as the present gang system obtains, a force is at work which can produce but one result, namely the manufacture of criminals. Every working party in every prison, he regards as an incubator, producing through the infallible law of cause and effect a daily brood of criminal chickens. To this the criminologist objects that if the recruits, who join the gangs of convict prisons were made of the raw material of innocence, or were filled with the negative virtues and the interesting possibilities of an egg, the metaphor would be absolutely true; but the manufacturing and hatching processes have been consummated outside the prison and the manufactory and the incubator are to be found in those conditions of life which work towards crime, the results of which only reach the prison when they have drifted through the preventive and reformatory agencies set up to save them. He denies that prisons manufacture criminals, though he cannot get over the assertion that the statistics of re-convictions show that they do not reform them. Then it cannot be claimed that the present system of dealing with criminals is satisfactory, whether the ex-convict be right or the criminologist. What the literary ex-convicts desire is a fresh opportunity for every person to start life afresh under favourable conditions. The subject has been discussed in a perfunctory sort of way on innumerable occasions, as a society known as the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society has fully studied the question and made some excellent suggestions. But comparatively little progress has been made towards effecting the improvements which have been shown to be desirable. The Prison Board is credited with two new schemes for dealing with crime; on the one hand a purgatory in which the criminally inclined youth may be purified as well as punished and on the other a limbo for the detention of habitual and professional organisers of crime, on whom experience has shown that punishment has no effect. When these schemes are put into force they may prove to be applicable to this country. Meantime we need not have our jails remain so unsatisfactory as they are to-day.

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY. The difficulties of a Government which to the most Conservative elements in the country stands for all that is revolutionary, consist mainly in a heritage of hopes and distrust. The extreme section of the Labour Party in Australia are as likely to be a thorn in the side of Mr. Watson's Ministry as the less advanced and most hostile sections of the Opposition. But, for the present, the most uncompromising of Mr. Watson's followers recognise that the Labour Party in Australia is on its trial; and whatever may be the ultimate ideals of the Party the responsibility of power has developed the sense of its limitation. Mr. Watson knows full well that any attempt at legislative eccentricities would mean a very short innings without the prospect of a speedy return to power. On the other hand, a wise moderation in the beginning is likely to so strengthen his position that when the inevitable dissolution comes the chances of his return with a substantial working majority will be the most favourable. The aim of the Ministry, therefore, is to carry the Arbitration Bill on the lines of the amendment which caused the retirement of Mr. Deakin, with such other measures of an acceptable nature as are necessary to make a programme of an unambitious kind. The Navigation Bill is a legacy from the previous Government that is bound to be carried through by Mr. Watson or those who come after him. So also is the appointment of a High Commissioner for the Commonwealth in London. Australian finance has been recently criticised with much severity, and the popular element in the country have been somewhat hastily blamed as responsible for the excessive borrowing which the Federal and certain of the State Governments are said to have indulged in. The new Premier, however, when interviewed on his appointment, declared that there is to be no "wild cat finance" under his regime. In a manifesto recently issued by the Labour Party, it is, indeed, asserted that their aim is to resist the attempt to increase Australia's indebtedness "to the foreign money lender." In other words the popular party seek to encourage the investment of native capital in the country in preference to foreign loans, equally with their declared aim to preserve Australia for the white race and to maintain satisfactory life conditions for the masses. There are those who believe that these attempts of the Colonists to preserve to their race what has been built up by strenuous labour are misguided, but the Mother Country seems to be realising the value of the lesson which Australasia would teach. What the power of the ultra-Democratic Party may mean for Australia in the future, it is not possible to foresee. For the present, Mr. Watson has to carry his Arbitration Bill with its application to State employes. On the abstract question of the inclusion or non-inclusion of Government servants in the benefits of compulsory arbitration, the advocates of the employes seem to be right. It was not on the question of equity that Mr. Deakin opposed their inclusion. He held that the proposal amounted to an invasion of the rights of the various State Governments by the Commonwealth and was therefore opposed to the Federal constitution. The Commonwealth with its constitutional Code is now in the position of the United States, while, in practice, its legislators seek to proceed on the lines of the British constitution which is merely built up by each successive piece of legislation. Mr. Deakin was obliged to retire from office because he declined to permit a breach of the constitution; but his successor is quite prepared to legislate and let the High Court decide the constitutional question, if the States choose to make it a test case. That is the procedure in the United States when Congress adopts a measure which is believed to be opposed to the constitution. It is, however, open to the Commonwealth to amend its constitutional Code and that would appear to be one of the natural results of the present political situation.

THE HOME CRICKET SEASON. THE first few matches in the County Championship contest have been full of interest. All the counties with the exception of Middlesex and Worcestershire have up to date taken part in one or more matches, Surrey and Leicestershire having played three each. The Palatine county has started the season well with victories over Leicestershire and Warwickshire, both matches being won by heavy margins. Surrey, too, commenced the season in a very promising fashion, obtaining successive victories over Hampshire and Essex by 253 runs and 125 runs respectively, but in the third match suffered defeat at the hands of Derbyshire by 122 runs. Notts has played two matches, winning the first against Kent by three wickets, but losing to Sussex by five wickets. Gloucestershire and Derbyshire, who have each played one match, are to be congratulated on defeating such formidable opponents as Somerset and Surrey respectively. Leicestershire lost the first match of the season against Lancashire, but in the second defeated Warwickshire with considerable ease. The latter county has lost both the matches in which it has taken part, the other defeat being against Lancashire. Sussex, after suffering a severe defeat at the hands of the M. C. C. which of course does not count in the Championship contest, won its first county match against Notts. Hampshire, Essex, Kent and Somerset have all lost their opening match. Kent in addition lost against the M.C.C. but only by the close margin of 33 runs, while Somerset sustained a severe reverse at the hands of the Oxford University. Yorkshire has only played one match in the County Championship contest viz., against Leicestershire which ended in a draw. The scoring in this match must have been high, as no mention is made by Reuter of rain having interfered with play. Besides this match, the Tykes have played Cambridge University who were defeated by an innings and 118 runs. Judging from the results of the matches played so far, it is evident that some of the counties, which were weak in batting last season have received an accession of strength in this department. For instance, Leicestershire's defeat of Warwickshire and draw with Yorkshire were probably the result of good batting performances by Dr. Macdonald who has returned from Tasmania, Mr. F. C. Crawford, the ex-Surrey amateur, and Gill, the ex-Somerset professional, of whom the two last named were disappointments last season. Derbyshire and Gloucestershire, too, must have found fresh batting acquisitions to have been able to defeat Surrey and Somerset respectively.

THE BANDORA HIGHWAY OUTRAGE. CONSIDERABLE surprise and great dissatisfaction will be felt at the decision of the magistrate at Bandora in the case in which two officious young Parsees attacked Messrs Durnford and Pechey on the public highway. A more impudent and unwarranted outrage it is impossible to conceive. It will be remembered that some weeks ago as the two European gentlemen were driving along the station-road at Bandora, one of the accused Parsees ran broadside on across the road and impeded the traffic. Mr. Pechey called out to him to get out of the way and directly afterwards the offender and his brother chased after the dog-cart, and seized the horse by the bridle. Mr. Durnford displayed the utmost patience and almost phenomenal self-control and gave his name and address to his assailants when they demanded it. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred would, instead, have applied the whip, and as the case turns out, it almost seems is a pity it was not applied, and with vigour, in the present instance. We were in hope that the magistrate, by inflicting a salutary fine, would have put a stop to incidents of the kind which are becoming common. His decision will tend to increase racial enmity and may also, unfortunately, encourage irresponsible individuals to render themselves more obnoxious to their neighbours than ever.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

THE new telegraph line through Central Persia has been linked up via Bam with the Indian system thus giving a land route to Teheran.

LORD SUFFOLK is taking "The Country Girl" on tour with an amateur company of actors amongst whom are some old Simla favourites. Lord Suffolk was an Aidede Camp to the Viceroy.

THE new post of Controller of Printing and Stationery in India, the creation of which was recently sanctioned, has been filled by the appointment af Mr. M. J. Cogswell, of the "Pioneer" Management Staff.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT's remark in the debate on national expenditure on Tuesday that he was speaking for the last time in the House of Commons gives colour to the report that Mr. Balfour will very shortly renew the offer of a Peerage which was declined two years ago, and that it will now be accepted. Sir William Harcourt has lately succeeded to the family estates by the deaths of his nephew, the only son of the late Colonel Harcourt, Sir, William's elder brother.

A CORRESPONDENT, says the "Pioneer," drew attention last week to the delay on the part of the responsible authorities in carrying out the scheme for giving higher pay to Indian Medical Officers in civil employ. This delay is due, we understand, to an unfortunate decision to consult the local Governments on the subject. When their opinions have been received there will, we suppose, be a further reference to the Secretary of State, for such is the routine course of official business in India. Considering that the Medical Officers in military employ got their increments of pay last August, it is scarcely to the credit of the Government of India that this matter should still be treated as of no urgency. We can only conclude that it is intended to give full back pay when the orders are finally issued. It may be noted that in the Military Budget for 1904-05 provision is made for Rs. 2,15,900 on account of increased pay for officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employ.

The "Hindu's" Calcutta correspondent writes—Srimutty, Himanta Kumari Devi is the Editress of a Bengal magazine which is conducted wholly by women, no contribution from members of the male sex being admitted into its pages. She is also the founder of a Society called. "The Mahila Sammilani," in the town of Sylhet where she resides. This body, in its last sitting which was attended by 25 Hindu ladies of the locality, decided that its members will devote their spare hours in teaching the three R's and sewing, knitting &c., to the daughters and wives of their neighbours, demanding no remuneration whatever for such service. Womenworkers or leaders of the type of these ladies are a necessity, for in a country where the custom of the Zenana cannot be easily done away with, the work of female reform must chiefly lie in the hands of women of commanding abilities and patriotic instincts.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 17th May was 712, giving a death-rate of 47·71 per annum per thousand as against 57·69 the corresponding period of last year, and 70·04 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 34 died from fevers; 243, plague; 21, small-pox; 6, measles; 0, cholera; 1, leprosy; 47, phthisis; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 107, affections of the respiratory organs; 22, diarrhoea; 15, dysentery; 41, still-born; 80, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 34; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 350; Hindu low caste, 86; Musalman, 148; Parsee, 19; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian, 3; European, 2; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 331 as against 229 the corresponding period of last year, and 218 the average over the past five years.

A PRUDENT KING'S RECKLESS BLUNDER.

THE LATEST BELGIAN ROYAL SCANDAL.

IN one respect, at any rate, the lowly of this world have a decided advantage over the exalted: the man in the street may lose his temper just when the fancy seizes him, without either himself or anyone else being much the worse; whereas a king cannot lose his, no matter how great the provocation, without bringing on himself woe and disaster. Of this the recent experiences of the King of the Belgians are a proof. Some little time ago his Majesty had the misfortune to lose his temper. That he had good reason for so doing even his enemies, and their name is legion, must admit; for certain unruly members of his family, who had for years set at naught his authority both as father and king, and had brought disgrace on his name, told him roundly through their representatives that, unless he would straightway hand over to them a heritage of great value, they would appeal to the law against him. Appeal to the law against him, the law's august representative and sanctioner! Little wonder his wrath was aroused. This heritage was his own, it must be noted, or at any rate he had always looked upon it as his own, and the greater part of it really was, and always had been, rightly his own. The whole of it had been in his possession for many years, and during that time it had increased and multiplied owing to the care with which he had watched over it. Then, while watching over it, he had conceived for it a certain affection, not so much for its own sake, perhaps, as for the sake of the power it gave him to carry out certain plans on which his heart is set. He had a real use for these millions he was called upon to surrender; he could turn them to good account; whereas those who claimed them would, he knew, waste them if they had them—nay, they had actually wasted them before they ever had them, for they had mortgaged their chance of them to the hilt. Thus it was not only in his feelings as a father and a king that he was touched when this demand was sprung upon him, but in his feelings as a sound financier. In any case, therefore, it would have been a sore trial for him to comply with it; none the less he would have complied with it—on this point there can be no doubt—had he not lost his temper and waxed reckless.

It is a curious fact, says a writer in "The World" that, when the innately prudent become by chance reckless, they are always more reckless by far than the innately reckless. King Leopold is extremely prudent by nature; he has quite a genius, indeed, far looking ahead, weighing pros and cons, and cutting his coat according to his cloth. Whatever may be thought of him as a man, even his opponents admit that as a king—until this unhappy affair came to the fore—he has always been above reproach. And to be a king in this our day, especially in Belgium, is no easy task. No sooner, however, did his daughters begin to clamour for this heritage, than, to the astonishment of those even who know him well, he seemed to change completely he threw prudence and all kindred virtues to the winds, and embarked on a course which he, as a statesman, must have known could end only in disaster. And all because he had lost his temper. By refusing even to consider his daughters' claim that their dead mother's fortune should be reckoned on the communaute de bien rule, that her fortune should be counted as being not what she possessed, but as being, one-half of what he and she together possessed, he practically forced them, overwhelmed with debts as they were to bring the matter into court. Yet for it to be brought into court was from the political standpoint just about the greatest misfortune that could have happened to him. For his own sake he ought never to have allowed the trial to take place; he ought at any cost to have prevented it for had there been ten times as many millions at stake as there were the gaining of them would still have been as nothing compared with the loss of prestige entailed by the unedifying spectacle of a ruling Sovereign resisting in his own law courts the claims of his children. This King Leopold himself would assuredly have been the first to acknowledge had not his eyes been holden owing to his unfortunate loss of temper.

When it first became known that the point in dispute between his Majesty and his daughters was going to be fought out in open court there was consternation of course, among their Royal and Imperial relatives who promptly set to work to try to arrange a compromise and thus prevent what they felt would be not only a scandal but a disgrace. As usual the Emperor Franz Josef the peacemaker par excellence of all Europe took the lead in the matter and as there was nothing to be done with the Princesses—Princess Stephanie is bound hand and foot by her creditors and Princess Louise is in a lunatic asylum—he tried to bring influence to bear on King Leopold. What passed between the two no one knows, of course; but it is an open secret that the advice of the Emperor was rejected, that a deaf ear was turned to all his persuasions, and that his arguments and warnings were simply scoffed at. When other great personages came forward with their counsels, they were treated in the same manner: so curtly, indeed, was Kaiser William given to understand that the King would have none of his meddling, that he has not yet, it seems, recovered from the shock. What renders the demeanour of King Leopold on this occasion the more incomprehensible—except on the supposition that his eyes were holden—is the fact that at the very time he was thus outraging the feeling of his brother Sovereigns he had quite special reasons for wishing to stand well with them; for, without their support, he cannot hope to ward off that inquiry into the state of things in the Congo for which England is always pressing. When his august relatives had tried to influence him and failed, his own subjects set to work to see what they could do. Ministers and exMinisters alike sought to convince him that by the course he was pursuing he was just playing into the hands of the Socialists. Even the press took the matter up, and called on him in the name of Belgium to stop these scandal-creating proceedings; Belgians, they told him roundly, did not wish to see their Sovereign fighting as defendant in a law-suit. But it was all in vain; not only did the King persist in refusing to surrender the coveted heritage, but, to the despair of his well-wishers, he stopped the allowance he had hitherto made to Princess Stephanie, thus reducing her, as she declared, to beggary. He, in fact, not only allowed the case to come into Court, but practically forced it into Court; and now he is paying the penalty—a heavy one, too.

The very day the trial began a regular crusade against him was started not only in Belgium but in France. When the advocates who were conducting the case sneered at him, and insulted him and holding him up to scorn and hatred, his own subjects applauded them to the echo, and went straight from the Court to hold demonstrations against him. At public meetings, the most incredible charges are now bandied about, and the King is depicted as a sort of Blue Beard and Children-in-the-Wood's wicked uncle combined. One of the most influential journals in France has just published, under the title, "Extrait qui pourrait etre authentique des Memories de Leopold II., Roi des Belges," a series of articles which for outrageous audacity have perhaps never been surpassed. One article begins by announcing that "Leopold II. vient de sucider," and winds up by declaring that "La Belgique n'a plus de Roi": while this is as nothing compared with two other articles which are given as containing the King's own brutally cynical account of himself, "Le Roi Fin de-Siecle." And these pretended revelations are read as eagerly by Belgians as by Frenchmen. The result of it all is that King Leopold, who was never popular, is now bitterly hated: and what is still more dangerous, perhaps, he is despised. His people deeply resent the discredit which he has, as they say, brought upon them, and seize every opportunity of letting him know that they are ashamed of having him as their King. They are even going to make his so-called ill treatment of his daughters the subject of a formal interpellation in the Chamber. One the eye of a general election, too! He has gained his cause, it is true; but this will be but a sorry consolation for him if the gaining of it should result in a political catastrophe.

TO NIUCHWANG.

GENERAL SASSULITCH RELIEVED.

FIGHT NEAR KINCHOW.

POSITION STORMED BY JAPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Japanese second Army Corps cut the railway north of Port Arthur in five places between the 5th and 17th instant. The Japanese losses during the operation were 146.

Reuter (Chifu) says that the Japanese are advancing on Niuchwang and that an engagement took place on Monday with the Russian garrison at Kaiping, the Russians being driven out.

Mr S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay received the following telegram yesterday morning from the Japanese Government :—

The commander of the landing forces on the Liaotung reports as follows : —Between the 5th and the 16th instant there were daily skirmishes, Japanese detachments successfully driving the enemy and destroying the telegraph and railways at Pulantien and the vicinity. On the 16th, after a serious fighting, we occupied the heights about three and a half miles from Kinchow. Our casualties are 146, including 9 officers.

LONDON, MAY 18.

General Sassulitch, the Russian Commander on the Yalu, has been relieved of his command of the Second Siberian Division and General Keller replaces him.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Despatches received from General Kuropatkin and General Sakharoff describe the Japanese evacuation of several points occupied in advance of Liaoyang and their retirement on Feng-huang-cheng where they are constructing earthworks.

Rain has rendered the roads bad.

Reuter wires from Chifu that fugitives from Dalny report that the attempt to blow up the docks and piers there was not successful, but that the iron pier at Talienwan has been destroyed.

The 146 Japanese casualties mentioned yesterday were incurred on the 16th instant in storming four miles of heights in the vicinity of Chinchau.

DETAILS OF THE YALU BATTLE.

Australian papers dated May 7th received in Colombo contain full details of the fighting on the Yalu. The account of the operations furnished by General Sassulitch, states that the battle began with a heavy cannonade from the Japanese siege guns at Wiju and the field batteries on the adjacent islands.

The Japanese fire was at first directed on the Russians' right flank, and after a lull in the firing was directed with extraordinary violence on the left flank of our main position.

The situation of the defenders soon became most difficult, especially at Potienentzy which was bombarded from the front both flanks by thirty Japanese guns, pitted against one battery at Potienentzy. The latter silenced the Japanese mountain battery and then turned its fire on the enemy's infantry, itself sustaining few losses, until the withdrawal of the Russian infantry compelled it to take up a fresh position.

Despite the Russian fire, the Japanese made continual attacks, and bodies of their dead lay in heaps at the fords of the river.

Simultaneously with the Japanese attacks on Potienentzy, another was made on the left flank, compelling the abandonment of the Russian trenches at Tunchen. The reserves several times reinforced the first line enabling it for a long time to maintain its position, and finally all the supports were brought into the firing line, but owing to the distance from the main reserves it was impossible for the latter to reach and assist the defenders in time.

The Russians consequently retired from the principal position in rear of Tunchen. This movement was followed by a concentrated fire on the Japanese, who hesitated on reaching the crest of the hill to face the Russian batteries.

The Japanese then dug fresh trenches, and a heavy artillery fire on the Russian position began, and in the end turned the Russian left flank towards Laofunhow.

Two battalions of the Russian 11th Regiment, with a battery belonging to the reserve, took up a fresh position at Laofunhow, enabling the advance line, which suffered heavily, and the wounded to retire when the flanks of the 11th Regiment turned.

The Russians several times tried the bayonet, but the Japanese declined a hand-to-hand conflict.

The Regiment was at length able to retire, and the arrival of a battalion of the 10th Regiment enabled all to beat a retreat.

The losses of the 11th and 12th Regiments are unknown, but are very great. One colonel, and two lieutenant-colonels of the 11th Regiment were killed. The 12th Regiment lost nine company commanders. The 2nd and 3rd battery of the 6th Brigade abandoned their guns when they had lost the greater number of their men and horses, but first rendered the guns useless. For the same reason six guns of the 3rd Battery and eight quick-firers were disabled and abandoned.

Eight hundred wounded, including fourteen officers were brought to the Feng-huang-cheng Hospital.

The Japanese cavalry appeared south-east of Feng-huang-cheng, but did not approach, seeing two Russian companies of infantry with two guns.

The Russian troops retained their morale throughout, and were ready for fresh engagements.

The Japanese losses while making the passage of the Aiho River were very heavy. Men engaged estimate the number at least at three or four thousand.

JAPAN'S NEW EXPLOSIVE.

The "new explosive," which, according to Reuter is likely to play an important part in the siege of Port Arthur, is presumably the much-belauded Shimose powder. The explosive is called after its inventor, Professor Shimose, who claims that the compound stands next to blasting gelatine as an explosive force and on a much higher level than either dynamite or gun-cotton. Some years ago a special trial of the powder was made in the presence of members of both Houses of the Japanese Diet, and among the various experiments one showed that whereas a 6 inch shell loaded with Shimose made an aperture of some 3 feet in diameter in a target at a certain distance, a similar shell charged with gun-cotton made a hole but little larger than its own diameter. Further it was found that while a shell containing the compounds used by other military Powers burst into a comparatively small number of fragments, that primed with Shimose shattered into 2,000 to 3,000 pieces leaving little chance of escaping death in its vicinity. Other advantages which the Shimose is said to possess are the safety with which it can be handled, its cheapness and exemption from the difficulties as to moisture absorption, which beset its rivals. The explosive has already been put to considerable use at sea, but whether it has entirely justified its reputation or not has yet to appear.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMMONWEALTH POLITICS.

Labour Ministry's Programme.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Australian Labour Ministry has submitted a moderate programme but including an Arbitration Bill applicable to all State employes and promises the appointment of a High Commissioner in London.

THE FISCAL PROBLEM.

Debate in Parliament.

SHELVING THE QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 19.

In the House of Commons last night a debate took place on the motion of Mr. Alexander Black welcoming the declarations of Ministers that Government was opposed to the taxation of food.

An amendment was introduced by Mr. Balfour re-affirming his Sheffield programme and shelving the fiscal question during the present Parliament.

Mr. Chamberlain supported the Government.

The motion on being put to the vote was rejected by 306 against 251.

The debate on the amendment was adjourned.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The M. C. C. has beaten Kent by 33 runs.

Sussex has beaten Notts by five wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Warwickshire by nine wickets.

Derbyshire has beaten Surrey by 122 runs.

The match between Yorkshire and Leicestershire ended in a draw.

Gloucester has beaten Somerset by three wickets.

A PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

Death of Mr. Wm. Keswick.

The death is announced of Mr. William Keswick of Messrs Jardine Matheson's firm.

[Mr. William Keswick had been M. P. for the Epsom Division of Surrey since 1899. He was a J. P. for Surrey and High Sheriff of Surrey in 1898. Mr. Keswick was born in 1835. He was a member of the firm of Messrs. Jardine and Co., China merchants, and of Messrs. Matheson and Co., London. He was also a director, of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., and was formerly member of the Legislative Council of Hong-kong, and a Consul and Consul-General.]

THE CALCUTTA PATENT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

Judgment was delivered yesterday, by Mr. Justice Stephen, in the suit of MacNaghten vs, Schrottky in which the latter claimed a certain indigo patent as his. His Lordship gave Judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

A SERIES OF FRAUDS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

"Max" writes in the current issue of the "Capital." "We seem to be living at present in the middle of an epidemic of respectable villainy. Last week I mentioned a well carried out swindle whereby four pieces of Government paper of Rs. 100 each had become converted into pieces of Rs. 25,000 each. The Calcutta legal and commercial circles were somewhat upset on Monday at the news of the sudden departure of the second partner in one of our leading firms of Attorneys. The senior of the firm will probably be called upon to meet some large claims. But every claim for which the firm is responsible will be duly met. Another case has occurred in which it can be said of a Calcutta import merchant that the place which once knew him, now knows him no more ; for he too has made himself scarce within the past few days. The report is that he has been carrying on an organised system of defrauding the Customs for a lengthened period by importing spirit in bottles under the name of Pilsener beer and making haste to be rich on the difference between the duty on beer and the duty on spirit. He is wanted but has vanished. Still another story of defalcations has been reported. It relates to an Army Officer who recently was at the head of an Army Clothing Establishment. Whether here or in some other part of the British Dominions, it need not be more specially mentioned. He had been defalcating for a considerable time before he was found out. What have Government done with this respectable rascal."

THE DERBY BETTING.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Field" gives the following as the latest betting on the Derby :—

Government 9 to 4.
Henry the First and John O'Gaunt 5 to 1.
St. Amant 6 to 1.
Dividend and Over and Ajax 20 to 1.

TULLY-BROPHY PUGILISM.

ANOTHER FIASCO.

MADRAS, MAY 19.

The much advertised and eagerly anticipated fight between Artie Tully, the light weight champion of South Africa, and Harry Brophy, exchampion of India and Burma, arranged for yesterday evening resulted in a complete fiasco. The contest was for fifteen rounds. In the first two rounds a most feeble display was witnessed both acting entirely on the defensive and neither apparently scoring a point. In the third round Tully floored Brophy three times and on his last fall, Brophy was counted out. Both victor and vanquished left the ring apparently unscathed. The whole exhibition was most unsatisfactory.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Hon. Mr. T. W. Pitt Muir-Mackenzie I. C. S. becomes Hon. Colonel of the 2nd Volunteer Rifle Corps vice Mr. A. Cumine I. C. S. resigned.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Major Robert Carey Henslow Barnard of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel William Underwood Nicholas and Lieutenant William Robert Hoonahan of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE CLOSING OF COOPER'S HILL.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

The correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of the closing of Cooper's Hill College is published. The following is the main portion of the Secretary of State's despatch, dated 22nd April :—I need not recite the opinions of the Committee nor the grounds upon which they arrived, after a full and impartial consideration, at the unanimous conclusion that the College should be closed. But I may remind your Excellency that the question was by no means a new one when in the summer of last year it was submitted to them. You are aware that in 1895 owing mainly to a serious deficit in the finances of the College, an enquiry into its working was held by a Committee of which Sir Charles Crosthwate, Dr. Jex Blake, the Dean of Wells and the late head-master of Rugby School, Mr. Hardie Member of the Council of India, Sir. Alexander Rendel and Mr. Leonard were members. This Committee reported as follows :—In conclusion the Committee would observe that it is certain in their opinion that the College would not have been started in 1871, if it had been foreseen that from 1883 onwards the largest number of engineer appointments ever made in any one year to the Public Works Department would be only 16 and that in 1892 and 1893 the number would be reduced to 17. It, therefore, seems to them doubtful if it would be worth the while of Government to continue to maintain the College at such a heavy cost both to Government and to the students themselves. It is doubtful if fees so high do not even deprive Government of the men who are perhaps best qualified to serve it and who, there is every reason to think, would be forthcoming in more than the requisite number and of fully requisite quality and training from other sources. The extension of the facilities for the study of the various branches of knowledge required by the Civil Engineer has been so large during the quarter of a century that has elapsed since the College was founded, as to lead to a grave doubt whether it is now required and whether it is not an actual check on the development of the training which can be obtained quite as good elsewhere at a less cost to the student and with considerable financial benefit to Government. You are also aware that the College has been, and is, under the management of a board of twelve visitors chosen for their special knowledge of the subjects in which the students are trained or for their experience of Indian administration, and that in 1901 this body expressed as the result of their experience a unanimous opinion that the College should be closed and the recruits for the Public Works Department otherwise obtained. This opinion, supported as it was by the views of others who had had opportunities of observing or of taking part in the working of the College, had great weight with the Secretary of State in Council and the question of abolition was then most seriously considered though the final decision was that the College should be experimentally maintained last year. However, my predecessor was confronted with some large demands for expenditure on the College which he did not think himself justified in incurring without first satisfying himself that its maintenance was likely to be permanent. Accordingly he appointed a Committee with the result to which I have already referred.

Your Lordship will agree with me that the Committee was carefully chosen with a view to the securing of an exhaustive inquiry and an authoritative decision. I will not dwell upon the special qualifications of the five individuals who composed it. It is sufficient to say that they were all men of distinction and authority whose collective judgment carried great weight in respect of the question which was proposed to them. Their report suggested in detail a system by means of which the recruitment and training of Public Works and Forest Officers might be carried on without the provision of a Government College for the purpose.

Before considering this report, my predecessor sent it on the 11th of September to your Excellency for such observations as you might desire to make upon it. The result was that in your letter under reply, you set forth your dissent from the conclusion of the Committee and suggested certain measures for increasing the popularity and efficiency of the College. To this expression of the views of your Excellency's Government as well as to the report of the Committee, I have as already stated given my most careful attention in Council, and I have now to inform you of the decision at which I have arrived.

In view of the strong opinion expressed by those who from the evidence of the experts and other distinguished men whom they have examined or from their personal touch with the College have the best opportunity of judging of the relative advantages to be obtained by continuing the system or by recruiting candidates from outside, I felt myself with great reluctance unable to concur with your Excellency's Government that the College should be maintained. The Secretary of State in Council has had the control of the College from the first, and I agree with your despatch under reply in recognising to the full the merits of the public officers trained at Cooper's Hill ; but the reports to which I have alluded give every reason to believe that equally good or even better results may be obtained by a different system at a less expense to the Indian revenues.

It will be felt that in this matter the burden of proof lies upon those who argue in favour of the maintenance of the College. An institution of this kind ought not to be kept up by a Government unless the necessity for it is clearly proved. When the College was founded 35 years' ago in opposition, as you have said, to the opinion of the Government of India it is not too much to say that it would have been impossible otherwise to obtain a sufficient supply of well educated young engineers belonging to the class from which your recruits should be drawn. But now, as is apparent from the evidence given before the Committee, there is an ample number of institutions larger and more popular than, and at least as well equipped as the small College on which we at present depend.

Your Excellency lays stress upon the desirability, to which I have referred, of recruiting for your Public Works Service men who are gentlemen by character and training. One of the main difficulties, however, with which we are dealing is that at Cooper's Hill, the avenue to the public service has been made so expensive as to bar the entry to many who belong to the professional classes. The present fees amount to £183 annually and the Committee have advised me that this scale of fees restricts the field from which the Service is recruited, and excludes by the operation of a purely pecuniary standard, a very desirable class of candidates. Your proposal to reduce the fees generally, and especially in the case of the sons of men in the Indian Services whom you particularly wish to attract, is an admission of the force of the Committee's contention which makes it to my mind unanswerable. I entirely concur in your appreciation of the high standard of honour and duty which prevails in the Public Works Services of India which have worthily maintained the traditions inherited from past generations of public servants in India both Civil and Military. But seeing that these qualities have been no less apparent among officials not trained at any Government institution than among those who have had the advantages of the Cooper's Hill training, I can hardly doubt that the change which appears desirable on other grounds can be carried out without any deterioration of the stamp and class of the men to be recruited.

There is another argument advanced by you, to which I desire to refer, in paragraph 9. (11) of your letter. You dwell on the increased number of men whom you will require in the future for the Public Works Department and you urge that the objection taken to the maintenance of the College on the ground that only a small number of men are supplied by it to the Indian Services no longer holds good. You consider that the Public Works policy of the Government of India has been invested with far greater stability and continuity than was the case 30 or even 20 years ago. Your view is therefore that the College may be safely maintained and appointments given to as many men as it can educate and that there is no reason to apprehend the fluctuations of expenditure on Public Works which in the past led to sudden reductions of recruitment and retirement of engineers from the service.

I confess that I am unable to share your confidence in this matter. The fact that it may be necessary to make large additions to your establishment to meet your immediate needs is a strong reason in my judgment for adopting a system which will allow me without embarrassment to vary the number of recruits from year to year and, if necessary, to stop all recruitment for a time.

For the reasons which I have stated. I am constrained to differ from your Excellency's Government in the matter of the maintenance of the College, and I have accordingly decided to close it and to take the requisite steps for recruiting the Public Works and Telegraph Services on lines similar to those recommended by the Committee. To all those students now in the College who were admitted into the College as candidates for the Government service and are or may become qualified, I propose to give appointments in the Public Works Department. The next entrance examination will be held as usual and those candidates, who may be selected as in every way suitable, will receive appointments up to the number which it may be decided to make for the year 1907, subject to their proceeding to acquire their professional education at such institution as they may choose with my approval and provided they can prove themselves at the end of their course to be thoroughly qualified for the service.

For the next three years, therefore, the new system of recruitment will come into force, only for such additional appointments as it may be found necessary to make over, and those who may be over and above those to be filled by the men now in Cooper's Hill and those who may be selected at the next entrance examination. By the end of that period, namely in 1908, the change of system and the opening of the Indian Public Works Service to the students of all the chief Schools of Engineering in the united Kingdom will have become known, and I am advised that the number of candidates will be sufficient to afford an ample field for selection.

A further communication will be made to you with regard to the professional education of selected candidates for the Forest Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S PROTEST.

The views of the Government of India, which strongly oppose the scheme are given in a despatch dated the 22nd October last, in which the following are the closing sentences :—

In conclusion, therefore, we desire to record our unanimous protest against the closing of the College. At the present time, the opinion of the heads of three departments of our Government interested in the matter is strongly in favour of its continuance, since despite any slight falling off in the quality of those recruited, due we believe to some laxity in the management, which no longer obtains, they are convinced that on the whole, they get men better suited to the requirements of this country than are likely to be obtained in the open market. Their opinion derived from practical experience is entitled to much weight, and we observe that only two members of the Committee in London are personally acquainted with the conditions of the service in India. We would in any circumstances recommend the continuance of the College for a further period of of at least six years i.e. two complete courses of three years on the revised conditions as to fees which we have put forward in paragraph 17. This, on the basis of the estimate in that paragraph would only involve a burden to the Indian revenues of £30,150 spread over six years in addition to a capital expenditure of perhaps £5,000 to £10,0.0 in the alterations to the College referred to in paragraph 15, and this amonnt we are quite willing to bear. If during the period in question, it is found that the prognostications contained in this despatch have not been verified and we have failed to obtain the desired results, we should be prepared to entertain favourably the proposal to close the College. In submitting these views for your consideration, we hope that it will be regarded as no disparagement to the distinguished men who constitute the Committee appointed by Lord George Hamilton, if we urge that the unanimous views of the Government of India are entitled to even greater weight than the unanimous finding of the body to which we refer. We claim to be the best judges of our own needs and of the manner in which to supply them. We have opportunities of judging of the personnel of the recruits who are sent out to India which are denied to residents in England. We benefit by their merits or attainments and we suffer proportionately by their failure. The primary responsibility for finances of India rests also with us, and if we are prepared after the fullest study and consideration to spend a larger portion of Indian money upon what we regard as one of most pressing and important of Indians needs, we trust that the Secretary of State in Council in whom is vested the ultimate responsibility will not deny to us the opportunity of doing so.

In spite of this strong and unanimous protest which bears the signature of Lord Curzon and all the members of his Council, the Secretary of State on the 22nd ultimo sent a despatch in which he announced the decision to close the College.

MAZAGON INSALUBRITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many are astonished to find so many cases of plague, small-pox etc., at Mazagon which up to lately, enjoyed the reputation of being a healthy locality, but few, perhaps know that the real cause is the transfer to Mazagon of large number of "Koors" (Goanese Clubs) which formerly were located in Cavel, Dabool and Girgaum. It is admitted on all sides that these men live in houses, packed like sardines, that their habits are filthy and if our Health Officers were to enter and inspect the "Koors," I feel sure they would turn out half the number of inmates, and cause their rooms and halls to be whitewashed every year, and ground floors, to be washed and scraped every month. Unless some measures of this kind are adopted, Mazagon will never have a clean bill of health. Another matter which I wish to bring to the attention of our Health Officers is the number of old mango and other trees existing in houses situated at Mazagon, Matarpacaddy, and Mount Roads, to which I attribute the malarial fever raging in a number of houses in those localities. These trees should be cut down by 50 per cent, only then will those districts be free from malarial diseases. —Yours &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Mazagon, May 18.

DEATH OF MR. J. N. TATA.

THE whole Indian public will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, the eminent citizen of Bombay, which is announced by wire to have taken place yesterday at Nauheim, in Germany, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The loss to Bombay, in this instance, is a loss to all India. Mr. Jamsetjee Tata was the philanthropist who set apart the princely sum of thirty-three lakhs of rupees for the establishment of an Institute of Science in this country, for the encouragement of higher education, and as an incentive to native talent of the highest order. He was a man of an original turn of mind—intrepid of spirit and undaunted in the execution of some pet project. Indeed, Mr. Tata was a man who, always ready to benefit his country, tried to make two blades of grass to grow where one grew before.

It was a few months ago that Mr. J. N. Tata, accompanied by his eldest son, Mr. D. J. Tata, and the latter's wife, went to Europe for treatment by some specialist. He had been suffering for some time from general debility and insomnia, and hoped to get better under the special treatment of some eminent "savant." He travelled to several places in Germany, but without success ; and about a month ago, Dr. Row, his medical attendant in Bombay, was sent for by wire and left this city at once. The desired relief, however, did not come, and the great man has gone to his final rest before his pet scheme for the Institute of Science has been completely approved and adopted by the Government of India.

Mr. J. N. Tata was born at Naosari in 1839, and educated at the Elphinstone Institution at Bombay. He entered the office of his father, Mr. Nasarwanjee Ruttonjee Tata at the age of nineteen ; and within a few months of commencing business life, he paid his first visit to China, and during a stay there of four years, strengthened the foundations at Hong-Kong and Shanghai of a close connection of his father's firm with the Far East. Mr. Jamsetjee paid his first visit to England in 1865, with the main object of establishing an Indian Bank in London which was frustrated in consequence of the feverish excitement of the share mania in Bombay. During this troublous time, the family fortune had almost disappeared : but on returning to Bombay, the deceased gentleman in conjunction with his father undertook contracts in connection with the Abyssinian expedition, with highly successful results, which enabled him to enter with a will upon the cotton spinning industry, which was then in the first stages of development After working at a profit the Alexandra Mills at Chinchpoogly, Mr. Jamsetjee sold it on profitable terms ; and in the middle of 1872, went to England to study closely the cotton industry in Lancashire. On his return to Bombay, Mr. Tata came to the conclusion that, on climatic and other grounds, Nagpur would be the best centre for the model factories he had resolved upon erecting in this country. He there founded the Empress Mills of Nagpur, which were appropriately opened on the day of the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India. The mill attained an unprecedented success as did other mills, the Central India especially, in which the Tata family had a controlling interest.

The deceased gentleman paid particular attention to the question of raising the standard of Indian cotton manufactures. He sought for new markets for the products of the Indian factories at their own doors, that is, that Indian spinners must no longer dread competition with Lancashire as hopeless. But unexpected and insurmountable difficulties supervened ; and it was only after years of patient study and experiment that Mr. Jamsetjee was able to indicate the directions in which they were most likely to be conquered. His experiments for the acclimatisation of Egyptian cotton in favourable localities met with encouraging success ; and in the Central Provinces especially, growers of cotton were frequently recommended to apply to Mr. Tata for seed which he generously provided without charge. He was the pioneer in importing Egyptian cotton on a considerable scale, and superior kinds of the woven goods are now produced at the Nagpur and Central India mills, and find an extensive sale in the country. Mr. Tata, in various directions, demonstrated to his countrymen how the cost of production could be reduced by the application of modern methods. To this end, Mr. Tata was co-operating with a syndicate in a scheme for the utilisation of water power for Bombay, and it was anticipated that the power of electrical works at the various mills would be obtainable under the scheme at not much more than half the cost of the fuel now required for separate installations.

It was not with selfish aims that Mr. Tata embarked upon some of his enterprises. More than once did he fight single-handed for the general good when he might reasonably have demanded that others should share in the labour and expense of his undertakings. A notable instance of this was the struggle between him and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line on the one hand, and the combined forces of the P. and O. Company, the Austrian Lloyd's, and the Italian Rubattino Companies on the other. The latter powerful combination sought by the temporary reduction of freights to the Far East to a nominal figure to render almost impossible the competition of the Japanese line. Mr. Jamsetjee protested against this method of attempting to retain an unjust and injurious monopoly, which was rendered possible only by the Government mail subsidy to the P. and O. Company. After a campaign lasting several months, and costing him a large amount of money, Mr. Jamsetjee Tata won the battle, and the allied companies were worsted in the fight to the permanent advantage of Indian trade.

As another instance of the deceased's restless energy and enterprise may be mentioned his recent project of working the extensive and rich iron ores in the Chunda District, Central Provinces, for which he had obtained concessions from the Government, and which was expected to inaugurate a new era in the industrial history of this country. Mr. Tata called to his aid the best [illegible] expert advice, and there was reason to hope that the Central Provinces ores would be supplying a fairly large indigenous production of steel. The credit of the introduction of the silk industry in Mysore, after the Japanese method, is also due mainly to Mr. Tata. The deceased had interested himself in the extension of artesian wells in India. European residents in Bombay owe to Mr. Tata a debt of thankfulness for the manner in which he erected comfortable mansions for their convenience. By the erection of the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel at Appollo Bunder, Mr. Tata had sought to wipe away the reproach that India was not provided with any really first-class hotel.

Yesterday afternoon, on the death of Mr. Jamsetjee becoming known, a large number of citizens paid visits of condolence to his second son, Mr. Rutton Jamsetjee Tata, at the family house in Waudby Road.

THE "Pioneer" observers in regard "The Tata Bequest." There is no occasion to question the good faith of the Government in the case, but we venture to assert that in no country except India would a matter of this kind have hung in suspense for some six years. Official caution may be carried too far in some instances and when the public are told that everything has been done by the Government of India to facilitate progress and to aid in the realisation of the project they will naturally be somewhat sceptical as to the lines of policy followed. The gift horse in this case has apparently a mouth which has had to be long and painfully studied.

THE fact, that our force in Tibet has to submit to a barbaric kind of bombardment pending the arrival of reinforcements from Chumbi is, says the "Pioneer," calculated to dispel the last illusion of possible negotiations. Evidently, as we said last week, the Tibetans mean fighting and the campaign must now be regarded as having entered upon its first phase. Upon what happens in the next fortnight must depend whether more troops should be sent than those now under mobilisation orders. The questions of transport and supplies are commanding the closest attention of the military authorities, as a successful advance upon Lhassa in June will be impossible unless the column detached for that purpose is absolutely well found.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Strike at Marseilles.

M. LOUBET'S VISIT TO ROME.

FRANCE AND THE PAPAL SEE.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

THE extraordinary strike at Marseilles of the officers of the Mercantile Marine still continues. It is likely to be extended to the foremen wharfingers. The ship's officers have taken this unusual step as a protest against the pretensions of the sailors, who, though really forming a part of the defence force of the State, have been permitted (if not encouraged) by M. Pelletan to form themselves into labour unions. They are the inscrits maritimes, constituting the naval reserve upon which the fleet would have to call in time of war. While no naval man can entirely justify the conduct of Admiral Bienaime in divulging, or allowing to be divulged, the secret of the delay of the Suffren in departing for the Far East, it is impossible to regard with equanimity the present situation of this fine service, the next in point of material and achievement to the British Navy. Discipline is slowly dissolving, and presently the French fleet must return to that degree of disorganization which was its characteristic before the Napoleonic wars, and certainly led up to the British victory of Trafalgar. In those days the lower deck was paramount, and dictated its terms to the captain of the ship. It is on record that on several occasions the commander had to put back to port because a deputation of seamen informed him that they objected to proceed to the Mediterranean station, or wherever the ship was ordered. And, moreover, the admiral manœuvring his squadron had to accept the presence of a representative of the Directoire on shipboard to spy upon his actions and to report complaints. It is only another step to what has already been accomplished by M. Pelletan. Allowing himself to be escorted through the streets of Lorient by bands of arsenal workmen roaring the "Carmagnole" and the "Internationale," is a fit preparation for the regime of the Directoire—and for another Trafalgar.

But credit must be given where credit is due. In one direction, M. Pelletan has effected a much-needed reform. The French Navy is a stronghold of Conservatism, and it's officers have not always realised that a certain unbending is necessary to promote harmony between the combative and non-combative branches. In the English service the salutary rule exists that all members of the ward-room mess are on an equality, be they executive officer, paymaster doctor, or fleet engineer. In the Navy here, however, the officers who fight and navigate have drawn a sharp distinction between themselves and their fellows who give the ship her powers to walk the seas. As a consequence, none in the inferior grade is ever asked to preside at mess—a small function certainly but a courtesy much appreciated. In insisting that all officers should preside in turn over the dinner-table, M. Pelletan has taken a very proper action. It can easily be imagined from this one instance that a Socialist Minister in such a "milieu"—a Socialist with ideas not always squaring with practice—has provoked a veritable explosion. It is the charge of dynamite in contact with the electric spark. There are many ready to prophesy that the Minister now enjoying the sunshine and the breezes of the Mediterranean will not remain long in office ; but it is difficult to see how he can go without dragging down others, If he has not harmlessness of the dove, he has certainly the wisdom of the serpent. In insisting on being placed on the Committee which has been called to try his actions, alongside his accusers, M. de Lanessan and M. Lockroy, M. Pelletan played a real "tour de force. He is thus prisoner at the bar and judge and jury in one. Moreover, the Commission does not meet until June, and before then, who knows ? so many things may happen. One thing is fairly certain—that if M. Pelletan is condemned, he or his supporters will contrive in some way to besmirch his fellow-members of the Committee.

One of the most significant of the incidents connected with the visit of M. Loubet to Rome is the fraternisation of the French and Italian Chambers of Commerce. A strong delegation of French merchants is now in the Eternal City, and has taken a prominent part in the fetes. At Milan similar influences are at work with similar objects in view—the consolidation, and affirmation, of the mutual commercial interests of the two Latin countries, branches of the same venerable trunk. In the second case, the French visitors represent the Republican Committee of Industry and Commerce, whose secretary, M. Mascaraud, is supposed to enjoy, in a special sense, the confidence of M. Combes. It was this body which entertained the British commercial men when they visited Paris last autumn. This business rapprochement is not without its importance on international peace, and seems almost to foreshadow the success of the gigantic scheme to which Mr. Thomas Barclay, one of the artisans of the entente, is now devoting his energies. This indefatigable arbitrationist has dreamed a fine dream which—who knows?—may yet materialise. It is none other than the mobilisation of all the commercial forces of the world to fight for peace. When the newspapers grow restive and the music halls bellicose, this consolidated army of traders will uplift its voice. It will spend money like water, if need be, and it will inundate the civilised globe with pamphlets against war and its horrors. It will endeavour to exercise the pacifying influence of the policeman in a street row, though, presumably, it will lack his powers. This then, is the scheme the united shops and factories against the powder magazines and military forces of the world.

Quixotic though it may appear at first sight the plan does not belong to the category of making sunshine out of cucumbers. Mr. Barclay has begun his work quietly and tentatively. "Feelers" have been sent out to British and French commercial corporations. Moreover, money, which is the sinews of a pacific crusade just as it is of war, has already begun to pour in. Two philanthropists have promised between them £1,000 a year until—well presumably, the millennium, when the sword and the spear have been difinitely catalogued as agricultural implements, Mr. Barclay wants £10,000 a year, and then we shall see what we shall see. The German press has already begun to talk of the scheme, and the "Berliner Tageblatt" has hinted at German money coming in. But Mr. Barclay, has stated that it was not true. However, in spite of the reserve which hedges about this scheme in embryo, responsible public opinion in England, France, and America, is taking kindly to the spirit of the enterprise. Wherefore we may expect great developments. As to the organization, it will resemble that of a trade union in England. The trustees are already appointed, but their identity is a secret—for the present. They are names to conjure with, to judge from the expression of the originator. The offices for the moment are Mr. Barclay's, in London and Paris, "pending their removal to The Hague." As you may imagine, Mr. Barclay, what with catching up three years arrears of law work and organizing the regeneration of the world, has not a moment to lose. His life hovers between the telephone and the typewriter, and his hand perpetually and almost unconsciously is signing letters. But he bade me contradict the rumour that the air of his office is full of falling cheques. It really isn't ; but still the money is coming in. The era when the yardstick and the counting-house bowl will be the real symbols of power—the restraining force upon belligerent peoples—may be within a computable distance.

M. Loubet's presence in Rome has naturally given occasion for examination of the position of France towards the Papal See. A supporter of M. Combes anti-clerical policy, who put the case clearly says ; "Obviously, M. Loubet cannot pay his respects to the Vatican. His visit is to the Sovereign of Italy, not to the Pope. How could he, therefore, visit the Sovereign Pontiff, whose sovereignity not recognised by the King, who in turn is ignored by the Holy See? The King could not set foot in the Vatican without permission. The position of the Pope is really extra-territorial. Moreover, M. Loubet could not act in such a manner as, seemingly, to criticise the policy of M. Combes in expelling the Orders. The position of the Catholic Church in this country is only rightly modified by the suppression of the religious societies. The parochial cures still continue their work, and are, in fact, relieved by the absence of their independent or semi-independent, brothren, of whose power and influence and of whose share in the loaves and fishes of the Church they were often very jealous." The opinion deserves to be recorded as the Ministerial "apologia." Meanwhile the keenest satisfaction is expressed here at the marks of Royal favour bestowed upon M. Loubet in Italy, and at the popular enthusiasm which his visit has excited. Evidently the days of the Criski "pin-pricks" are over, and both countries are turning with pleasurable anticipation to renewed friendships and the assertion of international interests. As in the case of the "entente" with England, the dominant factor in this new development is a king. And to-night there is no more popular man for the French people than the young and able representative of the reigning House of Savoy.

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It is delightful to have to record another genuine success at the Odeon. The new "dramatic comedy" in verse, "Le Roi Galant," is charming in its freshness and the lines are musical and well turned. The "roigalant" is Henri IV. He is here seen in his last days, when, his amorous senses overcome any other, and when their only possible rival is his spasmodic determination to be avenged of his political enemies. He falls profoundly in love with Charlotte de Montmorency, a charming and beautiful young woman. He forms the design to marry her to his cousin, the Prince de Conde, believing that he will attain a twofold purpose of having an agent in his interests by the side of his most dangerous rival, and also that he will be able to subvert the Princess from her virtue. The whole, story indeed, turns upon this: his attempts and his defeat. Charlotte loves her husband, who has been given her by the King from such base and sordid motives, notwithstanding that the young couple, appear to be ill-assorted as to temperament. Indeed the Prince suspects his wife, and there is a succession of painful scenes between them. Conde ostensibly goes out hunting, but, having been warned that the King has penetrated his house, he suddenly returns. He resolves upon the death of the monarch, but his wife, strong in her own virtue, and wishing that her husband should show nobility, pleads that Henry may go forth unscathed. Her prayer is heard. However, the King, again falling victim to his overmastering passion, decrees the removal of Conde, whom he spies upon by acting as his postilion, to the Bastille as a preliminary to his being broken upon the wheel. Conde discovers his wife is really devoted to him, and declares that, with that knowledge, he can die happily. But the Princess again pleads—this time to the King—for her husband's life. The plea is granted. But the aged monarch is not recovered of his passion. In the last act we see him with whitened air, visibly aged, but still strong in his desire to possess the beautiful Charlotte. His final appeal is met with a final resistance, and the curtain falls on the triumph of wifely virtue and of honest love. A prettier, a daintier apotheosis of chastity is hardly to be imagined. MM. Louis Marsolleau and Maurice Soulie are not only poets of distinct merit, but they thoroughly understand the art of the theatre. The comedy is a grateful oasis in the desert of the modern play, with its eternal and complicated sex problems. Mlle. Sylvie makes a bewitching Princess de Conde. In her varying moods and experiences, in her tormenting dialogues with her husband, and in her moral battles with the roue King, she shows herself possessed of womanly sweetness, coquetry, and power. Henri IV. is played by M. Kemm, who recently supported the role of Mr. Tanqueray. If he is not always successful in the present instance, it is because the part is exceptionally difficult. As to Conde, he is admirably played by M. Dorival. Indeed, the whole cast is excellent, and the second State theatre has once more deserved well of its public.

COOKERY AS A FINE ART.

In semi-state, the Lord Mayor, who from his office is usually accounted a gastronomical expert, opened the fifteenth Universal Cookery and Food Exhibition at the Albert Hall. That building was completely transformed for the time being, writes a home contemporary, for not only was the floor occupied by a table spread and equipped for a wedding breakfast, and by another bearing exhibits not competition, contributed by famous cooks, but gas-stoves and other cooking appliances in readiness for the competitions which are to be a principal feature of the exhibition. In the gallery, too, there were stalls at which all manner of patent foods and accessories to cooking might be obtained; while under glass cases and in apparently confused heaps, according to the nature of the exhibits, were wholesale quantities of bread and other things sent in for competition.

Sir J. T. Ritchie, in declaring the exhibition open, humorously said that people are living longer now, whether as a result of better cooking he did not venture to say, but in the City, he asserted, cooking has greatly improved. Mr. J. C. Buckmaster, who is the chairman of the association promoting the exhibition claimed that the power of a nation depends largely on its food, and he added that the work of advancing the study of cookery which has been done by the association has been accomplished without appealing for subscriptions. After the opening ceremony the Lord Mayor and his party, including the Chinese Ambassador and his wife made a round of the exhibition.

Little time was lost in getting to work with the competitions. By three o'clock little schoolgirls all spick and span in white aprons and caps, were at work in the most businesslike manner. Simultaneously the cooks from the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards and the Bloomsbury Rifles opened the Army Cookery Competition. The various contests, interspersed with performances by military bands, went on throughout the day.

Not the least interesting section of the exhibition is that devoted to trade stalls. Here one may learn all about the nourishing properties of Plasmon, may see biscuits and fancy cakes galore, chocolates in abundance, patent ovens polishing paste and all manner of seasonings to say nothing of electrically heated cooking utensils. Among the other objects are tables all prepared and decorated for meals, which in themselves might well give an edge to appetite. Such an exhibition serves not only to bring out the higher resources of cookery but also shows how it is being made almost possible to dispense with cooks altogether.

CHINESE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

INSURANCE EFFECTED AT LLOYD'S.

A "Times" correspondent states that "steamers are being chartered to carry Chinese coolies to South Africa, and the coming shipments are being put forward for insurance. I understand that six steamers with 2,000 coolies each are being arranged for. Insurance will be placed on the Chinese at £25 a head covering the risk of death on the voyage and ensuring the repayment of passage money if the coolies are not delivered in a sound, workable condition. The Chinese are 'warranted vaccinated,' and full precautions in regard to their comfort and health on the voyage are being taken. These shipments will mean a good deal of insurance business, as contracts to cover 200,000 coolies at £25 a head are contemplated."

Mr. Lyttelton and the members of the Government have spoken of 10,000 coolies, but here in business circles the figure is 200,000

A "Daily Mail" correspondent at Hong Kong gives some account of the preparations for shipping coolies, stating that "the steamship Tweeddale, which is fitting up here to take Chinese coolies to the Transvaal, will be ready on April 25 and will sail probably on May 5 with 1,500 coolies"

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. More precious than Gold-Diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera are, through the summer's heat, carrying off the young, as the winter's cold destroys the aged. In the most acute case, where the internal medicines cannot be retained, the greatest relief will immediately result from rubbing Holloway's soothing Ointment over the abdomen. The friction should be frequent and brisk, to insure the penetration of a large portion of the unguent. This Ointment calms the excited peristaltic action and soothes the pain. Both vomiting and griping yield to it; where fruit or vegetables have originated the malady, it is proper to remove all indigested matter from the bowels by a moderate dose of Holloway's Pills before using the Ointment.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant A. H. E. Mosse, Assistant Political Agent, Fourth Grade, is granted privilege leave, for three months, combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months, with effect from the 21st May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain H. W. Berthon acts as Political Agent, Savantvadi, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. O'Donnell, B. A. (Oxon.), on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave, for fifteen days with effect from the 18th May.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, to be Assistant Commissioner for taking Accounts and Assistant Taxing Officer vice Mr. E. Wilkin.

Mr. N. C. MacLeod, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Official Assignee, Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, acts as Administrator General and Official Trustee, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, pending further orders, vice Mr. L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, Barrister-at-Law, deceased.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I. C. S., acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. L. C. Crump I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S., on return to duty, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, pending further orders.

Captain G. C. Burn, 73rd Infantry acts as Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, from the date he takes over charge of that appointment from Captain G. D. Bruce, until further orders.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison, Second Grade Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, passed on 17th March an examination for officers of the Forest Department.

Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Satara, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., Collector of Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I. C. S., is appointed to act as Collector of Belgaum and Member and President of the Local Board established for the Belgaum District during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S, or pending further orders.

Mr. J. S. Gibson, is authorised to pilot vessels in the Port of Aden.

The Reverend J. D. Gordon is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Church of Scotland with effect from the 22nd March.

Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. Inst. C. E., is appointed Chairman of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice the Honourable Mr. S. Rebsch, M. Inst. C. E. resigned.

Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., I.C.S., Khan Bahadur Muncherji Kavasji Murzban, C.I.E., and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Knight, have heen re-elected by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay as their representatives on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

A special temporary appointment of Rs. 1,800 per mensem for a period of two months for the purpose of drafting model rules and by-laws under sections 46 and 48 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 has been, made and Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., is appointed to hold it from the date he returns from privilege leave.

Mr. S. H. Stevenson is appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers vice Mr. R. Vincent.

Mr. H. J. Sykes, B.A., L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Belgaum District, pending further orders.

Mr. L. W. Seymour, M.R.C.S, (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), and L.S.A., (Lond.), Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Sind is appointed to act as Superintendent, Transfrontier Survey, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. W. S. Cole on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr. A. H. Whyte, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade passed on the 12th May the professional examination prescribed by the Public Works Department Code.

BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Rampart Row, Mr. Leslie Crawford presiding.

The following is the director's report:—The directors have pleasure in submitting herewith the twenty-first annual report and statement of accounts made up to 31st March last, and although the amount available for distribution is less than for several years past, they consider the result must be regarded as satisfactory. The balance of profit and loss including Rs. 8,351-2-3 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 66,848-12-8, which the directors propose to deal with as follows:—to dividend at Rs. 12 per share Rs. 60,000; to depreciation of furniture and fixtures Rs. 1,000; and to balance to be carried forward to next year's account. Rs. 5,848-12-8. The stock has been carefully taken under the supervision of the general manager, and is in good condition. Under clause 80 of the Articles of Association, Mr. Alex, McKenzie retires from the board of directors, but is eligible for re-election, The auditors, Messrs. A, F, Ferguson and Company. vacate their office, but are eligible for re-election,

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report and the audited balance-sheet said it had been circulated among the share-holders, and really he did not know what he should say in addition to what had been stated in it. He thought the result was a satisfactory one, though they were not able to do as much as they did last year. He was of opinion that whatever results they had been able to realise had been due to the extremely good management of the Company's affairs by their energetic manager and his staff. It was due to their efforts that they had been able to maintain their position as in the past, and, therefore, the thanks of the Company were due to them for the same.

Mr. P. N. Polishwala seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. J. M. D'Sonza seconded by Mr. Jeram Geega a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 per share was declared.

Mr. Edwin Bollum moved that Mr. Alex. McKenzie, who retired from the board by rotation be re-elected. He said Mr. McKenzie had been on the board ever since the inception of the Company and had always been an element of strength to it,

Mr. G. H. Ermer sconded the proposition.

The chairman in putting the proposition before the meeting said having worked on the board for a number of years with Mr. McKenzie, he was able to speak to Mr. McKenzie's valuable services to the board. But for that, he said, the Company would reallyhave suffered.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Poliswala seconded by Mr. James P. Chrystal, Messrs. A, F. Ferguson and Company were appointed auditors of the Company for the current year.

Mr. J. P Chrystal proposed that a bonus equal to half month's pay be granted to the companys' employes.

Messrs. P N Polishwala and Jeram Geega spoke in favour of the bonus being increased to a sum equal to one month's pay.

Mr. Chrystal having accepted the suggestion the original proposition was amended accordingly and being seconded by Mr. Jeram Geega was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Polishwala a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman was passed.

The meeting was then dissolved.

MARRIAGE OF THE BANSDA HEIR-APPARENT.

The marriage of the heir-apparent of his Highness the Rajasaheb of Bansda was celebrated with great pomp on the 11th instant, writes a correspondent. The bride is the sister of the Rajasaheb of Ali Rajpur State. The Rajasaheb of Chhota-Udepur and the Thakoresaheb of Sayla personally attended the marriage ceremony. Representatives for Dharampor, Palitana, Cutch, Nandod, Limbdi, Sachin Muli and several other States were also present. The Mandap was artistically decorated, the services of experts from Surat and other places having been specially engaged for this work. The marriage procession was very imposing. Fire-works were ordered from Surat. The whole town was beautifully illuminated and presented a very gay appearance. The State Band played a choice selection of music. H. H. the Rajasaheb of Bansda extended liberal hospitality to the guests. A salute of nine guns was fired in honour of the couple when the marriage ceremony was over.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A STEAMER COLLIDES WITH A BUGGALOW.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the Marine Court of Inquiry consisting of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, President, and Captain S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Surveyor, P. and O. Company's docks and Captain T. P. Nailes of the B. I. S. N. Company, members, gave their Judgment in the inquiry regarding circumstances under which the s. s. Burrsfield collided with the native craft "Salamati," No. 4892, about 60 miles south of Bombay on the 6th instant at 10-35 p. m. As it appeared that the investigation was likely to involve the consideration of the question of cancellation or suspension of certificates, the Court constituted as its assessors Captain W. N. Wheler, Master, s. s. Persia, and Captain J. W. Cribbin, Master s. s. Pundit.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for Goverment, Mr. Bailey, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. solicitors, appeared for the Captain and officers of the s. s. Burrsfield and Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, solicitors, appeared for the tindal of the native craft "Salamati."

After recapitulating the evidence the President during the course of the judgment of the Court said the story of the casualty as told by those on board the s.s. Burrsfield differed so entirely from that told by the crew of the "Salamati" that it appeared necessary to set down each separately and then to consider which could be accepted as correct. It was difficult, to follow with any degree of satisfaction the story of the crew of the 'Salamati' as it was palpably inaccurate so far as intervals of time were concerned. But the Court bore in mind that the 'Salamati' witnesses were extremely illiterate persons while their endeavour to explain what they observed might be perfectly honest. Therefore without tying them down to any precision of time, distance, or direction, the Court endeavoured to judge whether the story as told by them could be credited. After referring to the evidence given by those on the s.s. Burrsfield as to the circumstances under which the accident took place, the Court had no hesitation in adopting it as the state of things which actually occurred, and on those conclusions had found that the casualty under investigation was not caused or contributed to by any wrongful act or default on the part of those on board the s.s. Burrsfield or any of them.

KILLED WITH AN AXE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at a vacation sitting of the High Court yesterday, disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator against Yamanya, son of Ramawa. The accused was convicted by Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in February last, of murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The appellant Yamanya and a co-accused Laxmya bin Ramanna, were charged with the murder of one Hanmappa, a Walikdar of a village in Badami Taluka. Accused No. 2 was a chum of the appellant, accused No. 1, and both were engaged in the calling of watchmen of toddy trees. On the night of the 10th January last, they effected an entry into the deceased's house by making a hole in the door. The deceased's wife had gone to her father's village, and her sister Hanmawa and the deceased were the only inmates of the house. Being troubled by insects Hanmawa was half awake. At about 2 o'clock, she was surprised to see a light in the house all of a sudden, and got up. She saw accused No. 1, the appellant, with an axe over his shoulders and No. 2 with a lighted match in his hand. In the twinkling of an eye the axe went over the head of the deceased, who was fast asleep, hitting him mortally over the right ear. Hanmawa was frightened out of her wits, and her voice failed her. The visitors then went away, and Hanmawa raised an alarm which brought the deceased's brother Fakirappa to the spot. He went and brought the patel there, but by that time life was extinct in the injured man. Hanmawa was questioned, but being unwilling to confess that No. 1, a low caste man, was her paramour, she denied all knowledge of the occurrence, alleging that she was asleep when the occurrence took place. She afterwards made a clean breast of her own misconduct and of what she had seen on the night in question. The accused were arrested and made confessions. The assessors were of opinion that neither accused was guilty. The Sessions Judge, differing from them, found the appellant guilty, and sentenced him to transportation for life. The other accused was acquitted and discharged.

Their Lordships confirmed the sentence and dismissed the appeal.

A TALE OF "MAGIC."

THE WIZARD AND HIS DUPE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H, Dastur, Inspector Hemsworth charged Keshavpuri Bhikapuri with cheating one Kundlik Ramset in respect of Rs 47. Mr. Dalvi, pleader, defended the accused, Complainant stated that he kept a tobacco shop in Haines Road, About a week ago the accused came to his shop and told him that he had an enemy, who was injuring his business by means of "jadoo" (magic), He offered to get him an amulet to neutralise the effect of the "jadoo" if he paid him Rs. 5. Complainant paid him the amount. The following day the accused again came to him and said the amulet was not ready. He asked for another rupee, which was given. The accused left promising to return in the evening with the amulet. As he failed to come, complainant went to his place. The accused said complainant's enemy was very powerful and in order to vanquish him a certain "Jadoo" ceremony would have to be performed. He asked for a further sum of Rs. 12. Complainant sent for the money and gave it to the accused. A dog, a lemon and a quantity of flour were then produced. The accused made some balls out of the floor, and threw them at the dog which lay prostrate on the ground. The accused went through certain incantations and cried out "your business is done. Pay me Rs. 30." Complainant stated that he was then under the influence of a certain narcotic which had been given to him by the accused before the jadoo performance commenced and consequently he took three gold rings from his fingers and gave them to the accused. The rings were immediately afterwards sold to a Marwari for Rs. 30. The following day complainant regained his senses and reported the matter to the police.

After hearing further evidence, the Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer two months' further imprisonment. In the event of the accused paying the fine, the amount was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

ASSAULT BY A TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dalganjal Sukhdeo, tramway conductor No. 216, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Babu Ramavtar, a "purdeshi," Mr. Crage, pleader, appeared for the complainant. It appeared from the evidence that on the 12th instant at about four o'clock in the afternoon the complainant was going from Colaba to Thakoredwar by a tram, which was in charge of the accused. When the tram arrived at his destination near Thakoredwar, he called out to the conductor to stop the car. The driver was about to stop it in response to the call, but in the mean time the accused came up to the complainant and having abused him caught hold of him by his neck and pushed him out of the car. The complainant fell down and his face knocked against the foot board of the car. He was severely injured all over his face, and bled profusely from his nose, ear and head. The complainant then became unconscious and was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. Mr. Gustadji Cawasji Devitre, Acting Judicial Clerk to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and a Hindu gentleman, who happened to be in the tram car at the time of the occurrence, gave evidence in corroboration. The accused denied the charge and said that the complainant came by the injuries on account of his having jumped out of the car before it could be stopped. His Worship declined to believe what he said, and remarked that such conduct on the part of tramway officials could not be tolerated. The Court was of opinion that officials in the position of the accused should be taught a lesson to treat passengers with courtesy. He sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs, Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The famous collection of armony formed by the Duc de Dino, which was recently purchased for the Metropolitan Museum at New York, contains at least one historical relic the loss of which should send a pang through most patriotic French hearts, especially at the present time. This is no less a treasure than a helmet which is proved by authentic contemporary documents to have once belonged to Joan of Arc. This, by the way, is not its first trip abroad, for during the war of 1870 it disappeared, but was subsequently recovered, having fallen, into the hands of a Bavarian soldier. Although perhaps the most interesting this is by no means the only French historical relic in the collection, which includes a damascend helmet in the purest style of the Renaissance, formerly belonging to Henri II., a helmet and bucker of Louis, XIV. and a suit of armour made for Louis XV. when a child, to say nothing of a complete suit of Philip II. of Spain, Vasco de Gama's helmet, and so forth.

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In connection with the establishment of a Chinese weekly newspaper in New York an incident is being recalled which happened during the time of the Boxer troubles. At that time an American journalist produced a daily paper for the delectation of the Chinese inhabitants of New York. One of the great local dailies promptly imitated his example by printing half a page of war news in Chinese every morning. A Chinese journalist of repute was engaged to superintend it, and the news feature was largely "boomed." But for all that it came to a sudden and modest end, for the editor became aware that instead of translating the war telegrams his Chinese contributor was publishing a warning to his compatriots as follows:—"This sheet is printed by unholy Christian dogs and owned by a Christian devil. It is unfit to be spat upon by all self-respecting Chinamen. Should any Chinese brother really wish to know what is happening in China he will subscribe for the only paper published in this city by Chinamen and sold at 27, Pell-street." Or so the tale is told.

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The ballooning craze is in full strength in Portugal just now, the hero of the day being a poor workman from Villa Nova de Gaya, Oporto, known by the nickname of "Ferramenti," who recently applied to the authorities of Oporto for permission to make an ascent in a balloon of his own construction. As the balloon was made of the cheapest kind of calico the police at first refused, but subsequently relented so far as to permit the ascent, on condition that the balloon should remain captive. The trial took place before a crowd of many thousand spectators. The aeronaut ascended in safety, but a gust of wind threatening to bring the car in contact with some neighbouring trees he cut the ropes and the ballon soared into the upper air, finally descending in safety in a neighbouring field after reaching the height of 4,500ft. Ferramenti then proposed to make another ascent, this time at Lisbon, and accompanied by his sister-in-law, who declared that as she had herself sewn every stitch in the balloon she had every right to travel in it. The Lisbon police, however, refused the necessary permission, on account of the high wind which blew on the appointed day. In order to satisfy the vast concourse of spectators the balloon was sent up with its car empty. The wind broke the rope which held it to the ground, and it was carried out to sea and lost.

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We not infrequently have set before us the greater sociability of the Continental peoples, on such occasions as being with strangers in a railway carriage for our emulation. In this connection rather an amusing incident is related by a correspondent of a Berlin paper. Some years ago she, with a friend, spent some time at a watering-place on the shores of the North Sea. Walking one day on the sea front, they passed two other ladies, to whom the friend bowed and smiled, subsequently explaining to the writer that he she had exchanged a few words with them in a tram that morning. Similiar greetings were exchanged on two or three occasions during the visit. The year following the writer stayed again at the same place, this time alone. Once more she met the two ladies on the promenade, and bows and smiles were exchanged, this time also on several occasions. Next year again she went to the watering-place again alone and again met the same two ladies. Every morning she bowed and smiled which civilities were always warmly reciprocated. At last one day one of the strange ladies stopped and spoke to her. My dear lady she said you always greet us in such a friendly way that it has become a looked for pleasuse to meet you At the same time both of us are enough to have quiet forgotten where we met you. Will you not tell us now? To which only one reply was possible: You once travelled in the same tram with a friend of mine, Which as most of us will agree seemed rather inadequate,

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The first Frenchman to fall in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 was a non-commissioned officer named Pagnier, who was killed in the skirmish at Schirlen of by a Prussian soldier named Krus. This latter survived the war, and is now in a business at Renchen. The survivors, both French and German, of the fight at Schirlenof have united in subscribing towards a monument to Pagnier. This is to be set up in Strasburg, and will be formally unveiled on the 25th of July next, the anniversary of his death.

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They would seem to have a very strongly marked "Celtic fringe" in some parts of Germany. Prominent among its members must surely be a certain major stationed in a South German unversity town, who to his other duties adds that of teaching the academic youth the noble art of horsemanship. A Berlin paper vouches for the following introduction to a lecture on horses which he recently delivered:—"Gentlemen,—There are four kinds of horese. First comes the galloping horse or the horse off the ground. Next is the trotting horse or the horse,ground. The third is the dead horse or the horse on the gronnd the third is the dead horse or the horse underground. There is no fourth kind. And now we come to the pratical side of the matter."

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A Somewhat unusual place for an illicit distillery has just been discovered at Quezac, in the French Department of the Lozere. In consequence of an anonymous letter the police paid a surprise visit to the steeple of the parish church, and after a minute search came upon a still, which, although dating from the Middle Ages, was in good preservation and capable of being profitably employed at the present time. As the necessary declarations to the authorities had, of course, not been lodged, a proces-verbal was made out, but who was to be made defendant? The cure had only recently been appointed, and declared that he had not yet paid a visit to the church steeple. The sacristan set forward many plausible excuses, by which, however, he appears only to have suggested his own guilt, for he has now been called upon to stand his trial.

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The first step in the treatment of the chronic forms is to remove the scales and crusts and soften the skin, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap. The scalp, ears, elbows, hands, ankles and feet will require frequently a thorough soaking in order to penetrate the thickened skin and crusts with which these parts are often covered. Dry carefully, and apply Cuticura Ointment, lightly at first, and where advisable spread it on pieces of soft cloth and bind in place. Take the Resolvent, pills or liquid, in medium doses. Do not use cold water in bathing, and avoid cold, raw winds.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
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This alimentary wine is [illegible] no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness, and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

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RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of sickness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles [illegible] The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAKOUBA. The Extraordinary Blood [illegible] See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON was one of the most remarkable and interesting men I ever met, says "M. A. P." Even to a few months before his death he retained that vitality which was the marvel of everybody. Indeed, of all his innumerable gifts this enjoyment of life at an advanced age was perhaps the one of which he was most proud. I remember seeing him playing a game of billiards at a country house a few years ago, and it was marvellous to see his alertness, his sprightliness, his almost boastful youthfulness of look, and movement, and talk. His complexion was rosy pink—almost as fresh as that of a baby. He stretched himself across the billiard table for a long shot as if to convey the sense that his muscles had still the rubber-like spring of youth; and he talked and acted as though he were a boy. And then you asked him what age he was, and he answered, "Oh, something between seventy and eighty!"

A great deal of this eternal youth was due to the extraordinary care he took of himself—specially in eating and drinking. He scarcely ever touched wine, he ate very sparingly, and he took regular exercise. And yet he was not in the least an ascetic. He [illegible] written with full knowledge and evident enjoy[illegible] of all the pleasures of the table; and his dinners [illegible] celebrated "octaves"—were as remarkable for the excellence and opulence of the food and wine as for the remarkable people who gathered to them. There was a certain dash of cynicism and severity in his character. His judgments were rather severe, specially towards those whom he regarded as guilty of insincerity or imposture. He had seen, too, a good deal of the inner and darker side of humanity. I remember his telling me a grim story of a celebrated preacher who came to ask his advice. The great doctor asked the preacher the usual questions—how much he ate and how much he drank, and the like. The family doctor of the preacher was present at the interview, and then the patient withdrew to enable his advisers to consult together. The first thing the family doctor said was that every answer just given was false. As Sir Henry did not love ecclesiastics of any communion he was grimly delighted.

And yet this sharp-tongued, severe man was capable of taking enormous trouble to oblige anybody he liked. He never made a promise which he did not scrupulously fulfil—even though it were but a trifle. Artist, scientist, a great surgeon, a great man of Society, he certainly was one of the most widely endowed men of his time, and he will be missed by many of those intimates who knew and loved him well.

In a curious way he was brought into association with the late Mr. Parnell. Some years before his death the Irish leader suffered much from his digestion, the result of the dreadful hours of the House of Commons at that epoch. Secretive, and perhaps shy, Parnell went to Sir Henry, either suppressing his name or giving one borrowed for the occasion. To Parnell as to everybody, Sir Henry's great prescription was to avoid butcher's meat and to substitute fish and game; and he allowed very little even of them. Sir Henry was a pronounced agnostic and Darwinian. It was he who made the quaint proposal that the wards of a hospital should be divided into two sections—one where prayers were said for the recovery of the patients, the other, where prayers were omitted; and that then the results should be tested statistically. The grim old man died as he had lived. His remains were cremated, and neither anthem nor prayer was sung or spoken.

"Have you read of the death of my old friend John Coleman?" said a man to me the other day. "Do you know that it is not a fortnight ago that he dined at my house, in its usual health and spirits? Curiously, during the evening, the conversation turned on the possibilities of human happiness. Coleman advanced the statement that no person could be thoroughly happy who was not possessed of perfect health and strength. One of my daughters instanced a lady, known to us all, in Paris, who was a sufferer from paralysis since fifteen years, and could never move from her lounge, but who, nevertheless, from her gaiety and unfailing cheerfulness, must be instanced as a perfectly happy being. With that touch of the stage that was never quite absent from his utterance, Coleman raised his hand, and with some favour said: 'Dear God, may I never be stricken with an affliction so frightful, but should it please Thee so to strike me, may my time be not long!' Ten days later he was down with that very illness. But the chastening hand fell mercifully. His time was, indeed, not long."

I think you will find (writes "Undergraduate") that Nuneham presents a massive stone front to the river, not red brick. It is a well-known landmark to all Oxford boating men who are going long journeys in the college eights. The picturesque cottage, and rustic wooden bridge over a backwater adjoining the estate, are favourite haunts for punting and canoeing expeditions on the hot afternoons of a summer term.

Mr. Aubray Harcourt was not often at Nuneham, and somewhat of a recluse when in residence there. He took a keen interest, however, in the local cricket team, and there is a well-kept ground in the park. The deer are to be seen roaming about all over the place, and make a pretty sight as they gaze wonderingly on the cricketers. The owners of Nuneham are bound by an old statute to maintain so many head of deer in the park, under penalty of certain lands reverting to the Crown. No doubt this statute is now too obsolete to be ever enforced but still the deer are kept up, and well they grace the fine old estate.

The greater portion of Mr. Aubrey Harcourt's time was spent yachting, and he would wire for his agent at an hour's notice to join him somewhere in the south. Then the two, who were great friends, would spend many pleasant weeks together. Being a keen sportsman and a shot of no mean order, Mr. Harcourt had his preserves always well stocked, and it is with regret that surrounding game preservers have heard that Sir William has given orders for all the rabbits to be killed down by June next, and that no pheasants are to be reared, and all the wild eggs collected and sold. Possibly, in time to come, Mr. "Lulu" Harcourt (who may soon be Viscount Nuneham—who knows?) may revive the sporting glories of Nuneham Park. It is said in the picturesque village of Nuneham Courtenay that Sir William intends making over the estate to his son, as double death duties occurring at all close together would seriously cripple the resources of Nuneham. But Sir William is too ardent a believer in his own measure to cavil at the very substantial sum the Crown will draw from him on the twelve per cent. duties from his new inheritance.

That the world knows nothing of some of its greatest men (writes and "M. A. P." reader from Hong-Kong) was evidenced during the recent race meeting at Hong-Kong when a nasty mishap to one of the jockeys necessitated the services of some the local medicos. A European jockey had the misfortune to break his collar-bone, and was being attended by several surgeons, when a gentleman of soldierly appearance stepped up to the little group and offered any assistance that might be required. He commenced examining the unfortunate jockey and was soon instructed, by a doctor from the coast ports, what to do and what not to do.

A slight smile stole across the stranger's face, the professional men of Hong-Kong raised their eyebrows, and one of the leading doctors of the colony approached his confrere observing, "Don't you know who that is? It's Sir Frederick Treeves, the King's surgeon. He has just arrived in the colony, and is now a guest at Government House The little Scotch gentleman from the ports disappeared.

A true story of Herbert Spencer—none the worse perhaps, for being a little belated. He once won a curious wager. He was staying for a fishing holiday in the house of Sir Francis Powel, the President of the Scottish Academy, and, while angling for trout he happened to drop his eyeglasses into a deep pool of the river. In the evening he related his misadventure to his host and the guests, and said that he was prepared to bet that he would recover the pince-nez from bottom of the pool. His friends declared that this was an impossible feat, but Herbert Spencer still offered to make the bet. His challenge was accepted by one of the visitors. Upon the following evening Spencer returned to the house with the missing eyeglasses. He had fastened a strong magnet on the end of his fishing-line and fished for the glasses until it came into contact with their steel rims.

THE tiny Republic of San Marino has again pushed itself into public interest by its determination to send delegates to salute M. Loubet at Rome. This tiny "Power" is yet one of the most ancient States in Europe. Its name is derived from a Dalmatian anchorite named Marinus, who was canonised by the Church. He took up his abode upon the site of the present town in the fourth century A.D. His reputation for sanctity attracted followers, whose numbers increased until, four hundred years later, San Marino became a political entity. Little by little it obtained its freedom from the Popes, and its independence was finally confirmed in a Bull of the 30th March, 1482. The notorious Cæsar Borgia threatened it in vain, as did Cardinal Alberoni, but its independence was never lost. The statutes under which it is governed date from the thirteenth century, and were recast in the sixteenth. The governing power is entirely vested in the General Council. The present population of the Republic is about a thousand, of whom a considerable majority are women.

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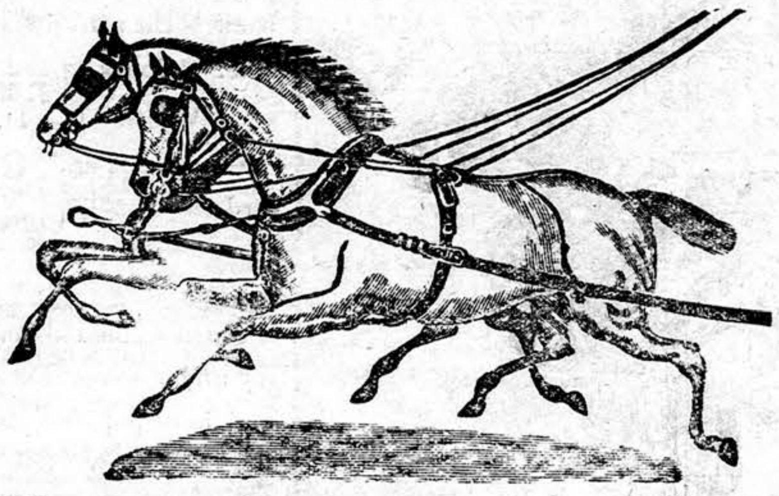

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Brown leather pair horse or pony harness, with English brass mounts a very cheap set	77-8
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CHARMING SOFT SATIN RIBBONS.

Plain Silk Ribbon, our old make. This season's indents comes up fresher and with a brighter finish than we have seen before. Especially useful for tie up Fancy Works, &c. In all the best colours.

Width—1, 1½, 2¼, 3 inches.
Price—As. **3-6, 5, 7, 9** per yard.

Double Satin Ribbon. A very reliable satin, both sides alike, and always retains its brightness to the last. We have reduced this in price this season owing to contracts placed by us. Leading shades.

Width—1, 1½, 2¼, 3 inches.
Price—As. **3-6, 6, 8, 12** per yard.

Cold Ribbon Velvet is now in great demand for millinery purposes. We have a well assorted ranges of colours, each colour in 3 widths, Rose, Sky, Turquoise, Helio, White, Cardinal and Grey.

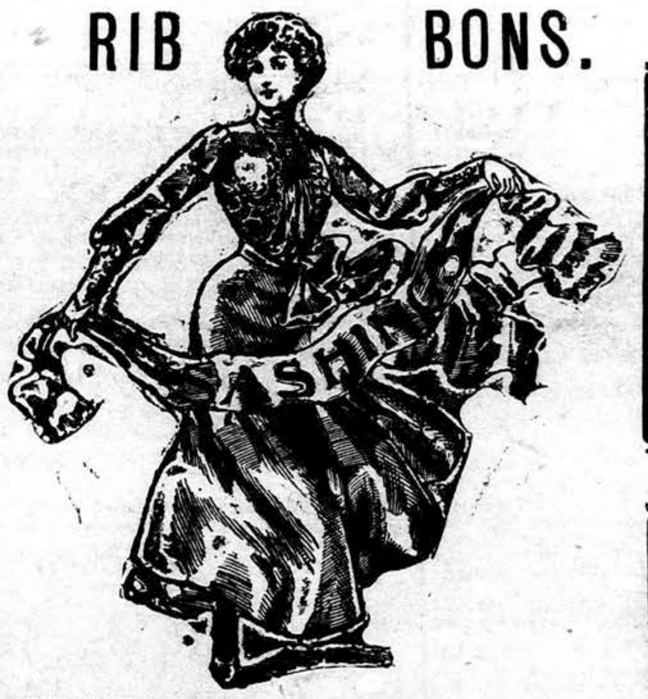
Width—1, 1½, 2¼ inches.
Price—As. **8, 14,** Rs. **1-4** per yard.

Silk Bebe Ribbon. Ladies will find this an especially useful Ribbon for Fancy Work and we offer it at a reduced price, for the Piece of 18 yards.

All colours for Fancy Work.

As. **1** per yd. As. **14** per piece, 18 yards.

RIB BONS.



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WIDTH—12 inches, Re. **1** per yard.

DAINTY SILK MILLINERY RIBBONS.

The Charm Soft Satin Ribbon. The smartest of all Ribbons now on the market. Very rich satin face with silk back. Beautifully soft and uncrushable. Colours as usual.

Width—1, 1½, 2¼, 3 inches.
Price—As. **4, 6, 8, 12** per yard.

Corded Silk Ribbon. We have a few odd colors in Rich corded Silk Ribbon, a very fine quality and a good wearing Ribbon. Also White and Cream.

Width—1, 1½, 2¼, 3 inches
Price—As. **5, 8, 12, 15** per yard.

Satin Bebe Ribbon, very much used for under wear, &c. A dainty Ribbon and is a popular seller all over the Presidency. We sell hundreds of pieces during the season of this Ribbon. Both sides alike.

As. **1-6** per yard. Rs. **1-6** per piece of 18 yards.

Sarsnet Ribbons. A very fine quality plain Silk lute Ribbon. A very fine yet stout Ribbon for binding purposes.

Width—½ to 1 inch.
Price—As. **2-6** to As. **4** per yard.

Very Wide Soft Silk Ribbon, Just arrived and very suitable for the present Sash Craze. Also makes a charming Millinery Trimming.—Colours: Black, White, Sky Maize, Turquoise, Pink, Cream, Cardinal.
Width—7½ inches, Rs. **1-8.**

A very fine quality soft satin Ribbon. We have only secured a few pieces of this in Black, White and Cream. We tell you this, so be in time. It is a real good thing.
Width—6¼ inches, Price Rs. **1-8** per yard.

We have a small parcel of smart silk Ribbons especially indented for the sash trade. It is much stronger and yet softer than is usually sent out. All colours. Pink, Black, White, Cream, Gold, Cardinal, Nil, Grey.
Width—5 inches, As. **12** per yard.

A Rich Soft Silk Ribbon for Trimming purposes. Just few pieces have arrived and we are selling it at almost a ridiculous price. Compare it with that sold elsewhere, at Rs. **1-8.** Colours Black, White, Cream, Pink, Sky, Turquoise,
Width—7½ inches. Rs. **1-4** per yard.

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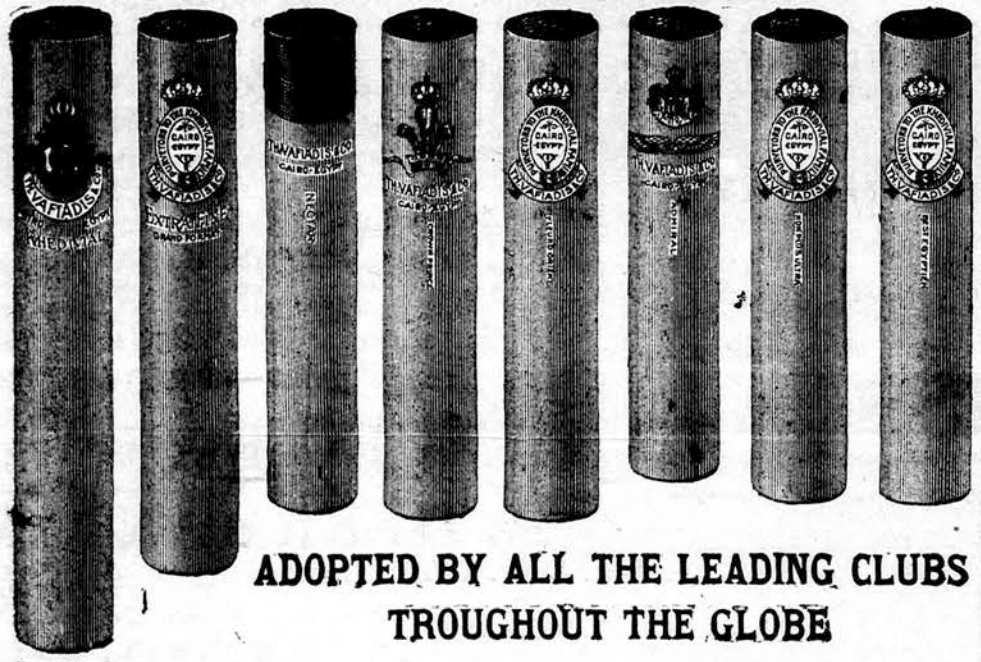

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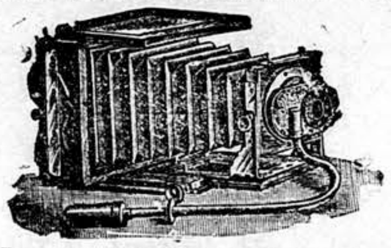

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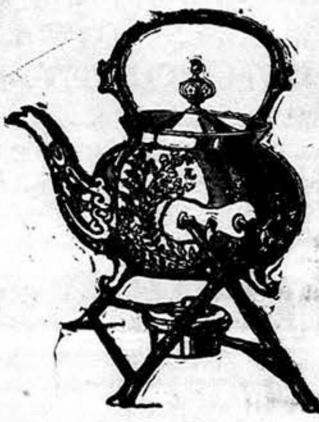

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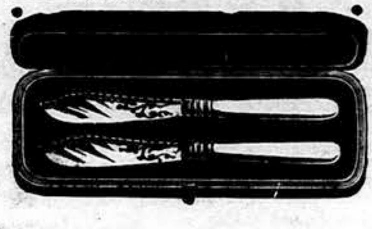
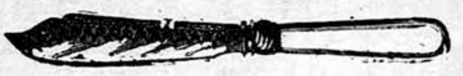
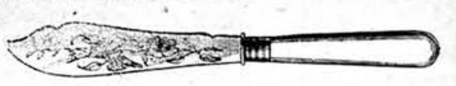
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



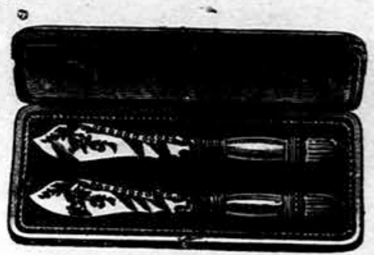
Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.



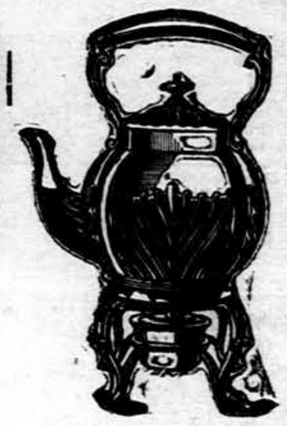
Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.



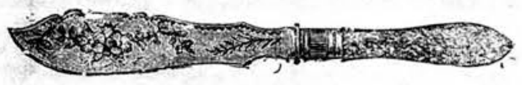
Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



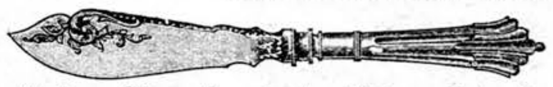
Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16



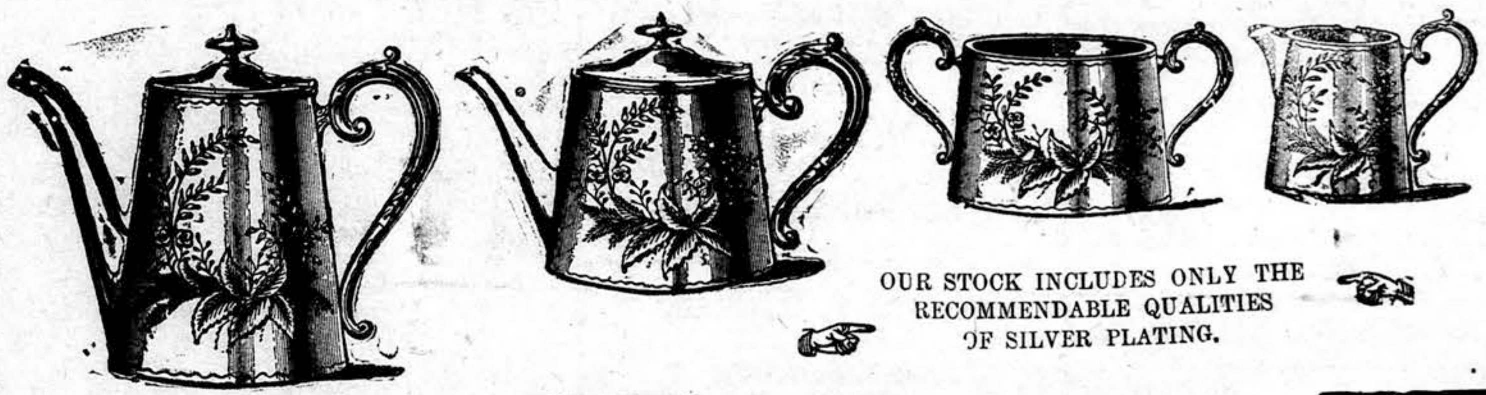
Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.



Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle. Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.



Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved, Rs. 32.



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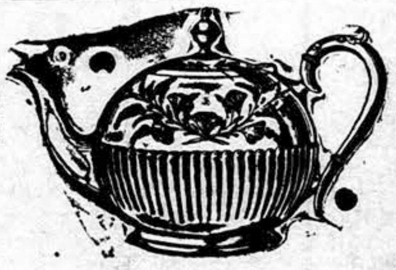

Teapot.
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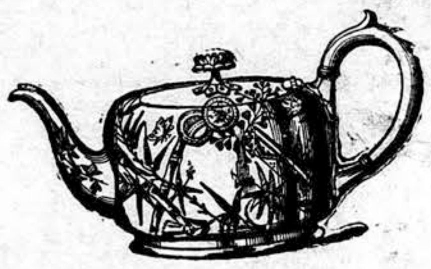

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Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
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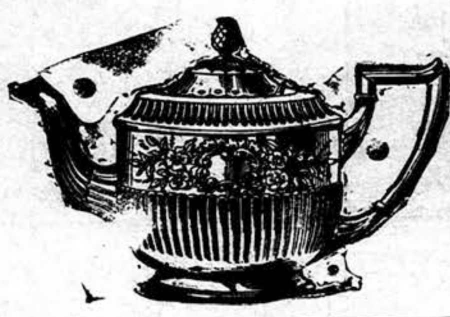
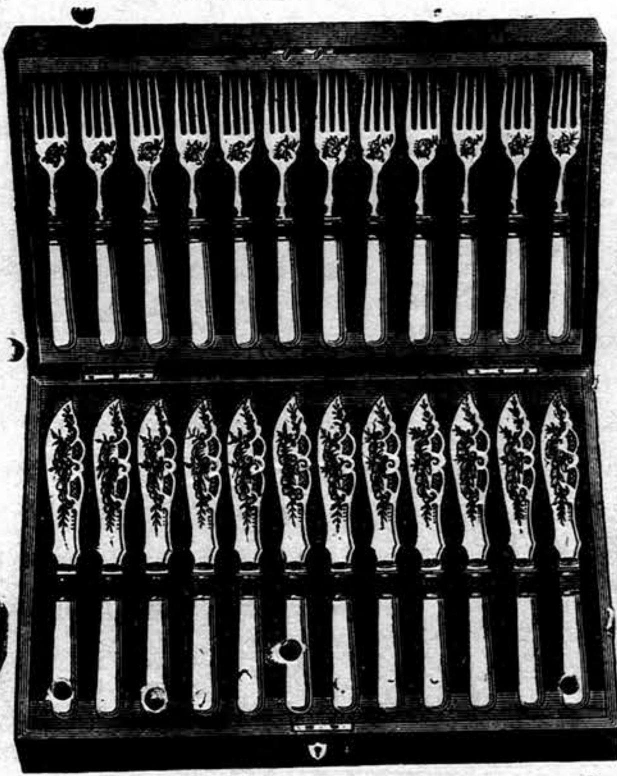


Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



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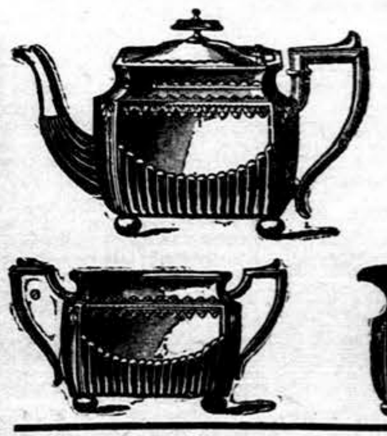

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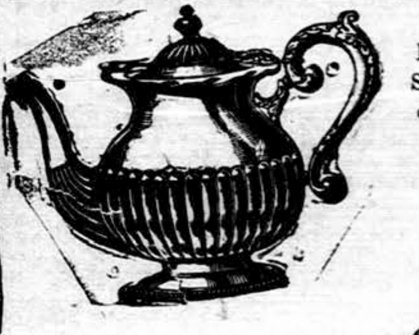

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